

NINTH ANNUAL WHEAT POOL NUMBER

**THE
U.F.A.**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
**THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS**

Vol. 11

CALGARY, ALBERTA, DECEMBER 1st, 1932

No. 14

**Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates
in**

Annual Meeting

Progress for the Past Year Shown



**Annual Convention of U.F.A. to Deal
With Grave Issues Confronting
Farming Industry—Page 36**

Premier Addresses Many Meetings and Farmers' Rallies in Alberta

Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., Speaks with Mr. Brownlee at Various Southern Points

Giving to the people of the farms and of the urban centres a clear picture of the affairs of the Province; discussing the wheat situation and national affairs in their bearing upon the farming industry; and strongly urging the farm people to rally to their organization in order that with added strength and influence it may carry on the fight for agriculture and social justice, Premier J. E. Brownlee has recently addressed a series of meetings in various parts of the Province.

Commencing in November, he has carried his program forward into the present month, finding time from a busy life thus to give an account to the people of his stewardship and that of the Government of which he is the head. He has been accompanied, at an important series of meetings in the south, by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., who has spoken at many points on organizational matters, on the co-operative buying activities of the Association, and on the objects and progress of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. President Robert Gardiner, who was seriously unwell for several weeks during the session at Ottawa, has now recovered and is on his way West to resume his duties here.

Meetings Addressed

Meetings addressed by Premier Brownlee and Mr. Priestley were held as follows: Pincher Creek and Cardston on November 29th; Warner and Lethbridge, November 30th; Barnwell and Medicine Hat, December 1st. The meetings were largely attended and great enthusiasm and keen interest were displayed everywhere. Mr. Brownlee, continuing his program, has addressed or will address meetings as follows: Edmonton board of trade, December 7th; St. Albert Provincial Constituency Association, Morinville, December 8th; Innisfail Provincial Constituency Association, Innisfail, December 9th. On December 15th he will attend an Inter-provincial Conference to be held in Winnipeg to discuss urgent matters concerning the affairs of the West and especially the affairs of agriculture. Mr. Priestley will address meetings this month at dates still to be determined, at Ferintosh, Leduc and St. Paul.

Need for Depreciated Currency

Extensive and excellent accounts of the meetings in the south were given in the *Lethbridge Herald*. Premier Brownlee stated at a meeting in Lethbridge that unless the Canadian currency is brought into line with the British pound sterling, the Dominion will be faced with the prospect of a carryover of wheat next July of 200,000,000 bushels, while Australia and Argentina with their depreciated currencies will clear their bins. Stating that debt adjustment at the present time would only spell misery to the people and disaster to the credit of both the individual and the Province.

Quoting from a paper which had charged the Government with extravagance in travelling expenses, the Premier stated that Alberta is the only Province that publishes a complete schedule of travelling expenses, and he challenged any person to cite a single improper

or unwarranted item. He stressed the need for monetary reform.

Mr. Priestley laid emphasis on the need for solidarity in the farmers' ranks; urged the provision of a liberal bonus on wheat and stressed the necessity for a scaling down of debts and other measures called for by the Executive in behalf of the association; and, in a very powerful exposition of the aims of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, declared that if democracy is to save itself it must act, and act quickly.

Splendid meetings were held at Medicine Hat and at the various other points visited during the tour.

PAYMENT OF DUES IN WHEAT

The attention of Local secretaries is called to the fact that payment of dues for the year 1932 can be made by wheat assignment forms. No provision has been made for payment of dues for 1933 in this way.

U.F.O. Enter Dominion-wide Federation

C.C.F. Winning Nation-wide Support—Great Mass Meeting in Toronto

Following two immense mass meetings held in the city of Toronto on a single night, when the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was hailed as the coming governing power in the Dominion, the United Farmers of Ontario, in Annual Convention on December 1st, unanimously decided to enter the Federation. Thousands of Toronto's citizens, according to the press reports, overflowed from the two meetings and cheered four members of Parliament—Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P.; Robert Gardiner, M.P.; William Irvine, M.P., and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., President of the Federation—who addressed the gatherings. With them was associated the Rev. Dr. Salem Bland, eminent figure in the United Church of Canada, who has taken an advanced stand in behalf of progressive social policies.

The aim of the Federation was described by the various speakers as "a revolution, bloodless, though immediate and drastic." The change would be brought about constitutionally. Socialization of the country's entire financial system, extension of public ownership, a "mental revolution," were among the objects to which the Federation was pledged. Mr. Woodsworth urged that the banks be operated on the same basis as the publicly owned hydro-electric enterprise of Ontario. As to free trade Mr. Woodsworth declared in an inter-

view: "I am a free trader, but the march of events has left that far behind, as a hopelessly inadequate agency for the solution of economic problems." Dr. Bland declared at the mass meetings that there was "something sublime" in the way in which the old parties, like aristocracies which had outlived their usefulness, were "marching slowly and surely to their doom."

The U.F.O., like the U.F.A., and the other units in the C.C.F., will retain its identity and autonomy.

Mr. Irvine, Mr. Mosher of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Miss Macphail and other members, have been speaking in Ontario in behalf of the Federation. Others have held a number of meetings at various points, and Mr. Garland is now in the Maritimes where successful meetings are being held.

United Farmers of Manitoba Link up with C.C.F.

On November 3rd, the United Farmers of Manitoba, in annual convention at Dauphin, decided to "link up with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation," to quote the words of the resolution adopted.

The U.F.M. in recent years has not been in active politics, and according to the press despatches on which we base our statement, it is understood that they will become associated with the C.C.F. at this time not as a political but as an educational organization; the Locals being given twelve months in which to study the objects of the Federation and decide whether they wish to go further by definitely re-entering the political field. In the meantime the central office of the U.F.M. was directed to make contact with the League for Social Reconstruction and obtain literature from it for the benefit of its members. Some Federal Constituencies, however, have already decided on political activities.

DEATH OF R. W. BARRITT

It is with great regret that we record the death of R. W. Barritt, of Mirror, who passed away after a short illness on November 16th. He was a loyal co-operator, and a keen student of social and economic questions. His widow, Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, has contributed some valuable articles to *The U.F.A.* from time to time in the past.

MASS MEETING DECEMBER 17th

A mass meeting of farmers is called for Saturday, December 17th, at 1 p.m. in the Garden Plains hall, near Scapa, to discuss the various problems confronting the farmers, among which is curtailing of wheat production. A big crowd from the Hanna-Castor district is expected.

J. W. TAYLOR, Secretary,
Garden Plains Local.

Brooks U.F.A. Local was reorganized recently, with W. T. White president; A. Garrow, vice-president; and J. A. Johnson, secretary. About forty were present.

"My brother has a gold medal for running five miles, a silver medal for swimming, two cups for wrestling, and badges for boxing and rowing."

"He must be some athlete."

"No, he's a pawnbroker."

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EDITORIAL

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PEOPLE WANT RADICAL CHANGE

By unanimous vote and with great enthusiasm the United Farmers of Ontario at their recent Annual Convention decided to enter the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. By this decision, the organized farmers of the Province which (together with Quebec) has been regarded as the bulwark of conservatism in economic policy in Canada, joins forces with the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces and affiliated Labor groups from British Columbia to the East in a great national movement—a movement which was hailed at the great mass meetings held in Conservative Toronto as likely to control the next Government of Canada.

That the new movement is gaining strength daily, that increasing numbers of the people of the farms and the cities are rallying to its support is everywhere apparent. Mr. Irvine reports that meetings which he has held in Ontario have been the most enthusiastic that he has ever addressed. Other speakers have had similar experiences. In increasing numbers Canadians who have not been associated with either the Farmer or Labor movements are showing their desire to throw

in their lot with the national movement which aims by peaceful means to bring about radical social reconstruction.

The new movement is not a political party. It is a Federation of groups which in their own sphere retain their autonomy and identity, but, in support of a common national program will make common cause from Coast to Coast. Any strength added to the U.F.A. movement means added strength to the Federation, and the greater the expansion of the Federation, the more powerful its influence becomes, the greater will be the power of the U.F.A.

* * *

"THE FARMERS' SUN"

On November 10th the *Farmers' Sun* of Toronto returned to weekly publication, thereby becoming the only weekly farm paper of Province-wide publication in Ontario.

The *Farmers' Sun* occupies an outstanding place among the newspapers devoted to the interest of farm people in the Dominion; and is steadily increasing its influence and usefulness. The first of the weekly issues sets a high standard, covering a wide field of Provincial and national affairs. Graham Spry, the publisher, whose articles have been vital features of the paper for some time past, writes on methods of increasing the farmer's income, and W. C. Good, the vice-president, gives an excellent analysis of the possibilities of the co-operative movement. Important articles by Miss Agnes Macphail and others deal with national problems, and the causes of the agricultural crisis are extensively dealt with. The *Sun*, independently owned, is independent in outlook, but closely in touch with the new movements in co-operation and politics.

* * *

HERALD SHOULD READ ITS OWN REPORTS

The *Calgary Herald*, whose friendship for the U.F.A. has hitherto been expressed in efforts to destroy it, now voices grave concern lest the Association should lose its identity in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. If the *Herald* had taken the trouble to read the *Calgary* news reports of the August conference at which the Federation was provisionally established, it might have noted that the form of the Federation specifically provides for the various units in it to retain their identity.

* * *

The *Herald* also, in an attack upon the Alberta Government, remarks that "no one has been found yet who understands how to unravel the Provincial accounts." As the *Herald's* friend Premier Bennett has declared that the Alberta accounts are presented to the public in better form than those of any other Province, we suggest that any difficulty which that newspaper may have in understanding them must be due to its own obtuseness. No doubt that is the reason why the *Herald's* own editorial analyses of Provincial finances are so often misleading.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Report of Alberta Wheat Pool Board of Directors

To Annual Meeting of Delegates

Gentlemen:

The problem before your Board during the twelve months since you last met together was that of guiding the affairs of your Association through the shoals which beset its course as a result of the world-wide economic upheaval which was first felt in 1929 and which has continued to shake the commercial and industrial world to its very foundations with recurring reverberations ever since.

ORGANIZATION

Immediately following the adjournment of your last Annual Meeting your Directors met and in preparation for the new season's work organized as follows:

Chairman of the Board, Alberta Wheat Pool; President, Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd.—H. W. Wood.

Vice-Chairman, Alberta Wheat Pool—Lew Hutchinson.

Vice-President, Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd.—Ben S. Plumer.

Representatives on the Board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.; Representatives on the Board of Canadian Pool Agencies Ltd.—Lew Hutchinson, C. Jensen and Ben S. Plumer.

Office Committee—R. A. Macpherson and Ben S. Plumer.

Elevator Committee—J. Jesse Strang and George Bennett.

Field Service—George Bennett and R. A. Macpherson.

The U.F.A. Newspaper—J. Jesse Strang and R. A. Macpherson.

Junior Field Crops Competition—R. A. Macpherson.

Interprovincial Educational Committee—Lew Hutchinson.

Interprovincial Legislative Committee—Ben S. Plumer.

Finance Committee—R. A. Macpherson.

By-Election in Sub-District "C-9"

Early in the current calendar year a by-election was held in Sub-district "C-9". It was made necessary by virtue of the fact that the sitting delegate, Mr. J. J. Crabb, ceased to be a resident of that Sub-district, thereby becoming automatically disqualified as a delegate under Sub-section 1 of Clause 4 of our Articles of Association. Accordingly a by-election was called on January 25th, 1932, which resulted in the election of Mr. D. Kaechele of Ghost Pine Creek to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the period.

General Election of Delegates

On Monday, May 16th, 1932, forty-two thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven membership lists were mailed out to the members of our association as a preliminary to the general election of delegates which was held during the past summer. This large membership is divided up among seventy separate and distinct Lists (one for each Sub-district) containing an average of approximately six hundred names each. A form for the convenience of members in nominating candidates for the office of delegate for their sub-district accompanied each list, together with full instructions for completing the nomination form. At five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, June 30th, the date set in

our articles of association for the close of nominations, a total of ninety-two members were nominated as candidates throughout the Province. These nominations were submitted as follows:

Twenty-four sub-districts nominated two or more candidates, thereby making an election necessary in each of the twenty-four sub-districts concerned.

Thirty-eight sub-districts nominated only one member and in each of these cases the candidate was of course elected by acclamation.

Eight sub-districts submitted no nominations and in each of such sub-districts the sitting delegate continued to hold office, as provided for in clause four of our articles of association.

A complete report on the election was furnished to each delegate and published in the September 1st issue of *The U.F.A.*

ADMINISTRATION

Optional Pool

In July, 1931, you were called together in special session to take stock of our position and to map out a policy designed to bring us back ultimately to the course from which we were driven by the economic upheaval in 1930, when a rapidly falling market seriously impaired the financial status of our Central Selling Agency. At that special session you reached two important decisions. First, you decided that the crops produced in the years 1931 and 1932 should be marketed on what was termed an "optional pooling" basis. In order to implement that decision you amended our constitution in such a manner as to release our members from the obligation (assumed by them under their pooling contract) to deliver all or any portion of their wheat to the Pool, while the Pool as an association continued to carry out to the letter its part of their pooling contract by accepting for pooling any portion of the grower's wheat which he in his sole discretion saw fit to place therein. It is gratifying to recall that it was not from choice that you decided to thus depart from the straight contract system of pooling, but rather that you were dominated by the necessity of compromising between co-operative principles and the exigencies of the situation confronting you; and that having reached such a compromise, you looked upon it as being a temporary measure only, inasmuch as you went on record as believing that the best interests of the grain growers of this Province lay in the development of the pooling system of grain marketing and that there was no hope for agriculture in going back to the competitive non-co-operative system of marketing. The events which have transpired since you reached that decision have revealed the wisdom of it and have vindicated the conclusions you reached supplementary to it. In our report to you a year ago, we took occasion to re-affirm our faith in the voluntary contract system of marketing. We further stated that "the conviction has grown that if we, as wheat growers, are to maintain our standard of living we must return as soon as it is practical to do so to the system under which each grower pledges himself to merchandise his wheat through a

grower controlled agency and to pool with his fellow growers the proceeds from the sale thereof, and having so pledged himself, to steadfastly honor that pledge." We are still of that opinion.

Sales Department

The second important decision reached by the delegates at the special meeting held in July, 1931, was that of setting up our own Selling Agency on a Provincial basis. This course was adopted by all three Provinces. In our report to you a year ago, we outlined the set-up of our Provincial Sales Department. That set-up has not been altered and has functioned in an efficient and satisfactory manner throughout the past fiscal year. No change has been made therein so far during the current fiscal year, nor is any change contemplated. We are glad to state there has been the closest kind of co-operation between the Sales Agencies of the three Provinces, which has no doubt re-acted to the mutual benefit of all three Associations.

Field Service and Publicity

No alterations or additions have been made in the personnel of either our Field Service Department or our Publicity Department during the past year. Both Departments have functioned efficiently, each supplementing the work of the other in keeping our membership informed in regard to the day to day problems of your association, and the policy adopted in dealing with them, and in keeping before the growers the advantages of utilizing the services we have to offer. The greater part of our publicity is put out through *The U.F.A.*, a specific portion of each monthly issue of which is allocated for our exclusive use at a pre-determined cost mutually acceptable to your Board and to the Board of United Farmers of Alberta.

Elevator System

Our country elevator system, consisting as it does of four hundred and thirty-nine elevators, is now the largest in the Province. Due to adverse climatic conditions certain portions of our Province experienced a crop failure in 1931, and elevators located in such districts were therefore not opened. At a few other points where we have two elevators, only one was opened—so that the maximum number of country elevators in operation during the past year was four hundred and twenty-two. Of that number, several houses located in districts where crops were short, were opened for a period only sufficiently long to take delivery of the limited quantity available for shipment and then closed for the balance of the season. All our country elevators were operated on the basis of a "public" license. The average handling per elevator for the past fiscal year was one hundred thousand bushels, which we believe constitutes a record for the whole of Canada for the year.

Terminal Elevators

Our system is admirably balanced by a battery of four terminals located on the Pacific Coast; two at Vancouver, one of which is owned by your association and the other leased from the Dominion Government; one at Victoria under

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

lease from the Panama-Pacific Grain Company, and one at Prince Rupert leased from the Dominion Government. The aggregate storage capacity of these four terminals is over nine million bushels, and when combined with the total capacity of our line of country elevators, provides storage for over twenty-five million, five hundred thousand bushels. These terminals were operated on the basis of a "Semi-Public" license.

Handlings

In 1931, for the first time in history, Alberta enjoyed the distinction of being the premier Province of Canada in the production of wheat, having produced a total of approximately one hundred and thirty-six million bushels, in addition to one hundred and twelve million bushels of coarse grains. Of the aggregate of two hundred and forty-eight million bushels of all grains produced in Alberta last year, one hundred and fifty million, seven hundred and forty thousand bushels moved into the channels of commerce. The patronage accorded to Pool Elevators was very satisfactory, details of which are given in the report of the Manager. The results achieved last year are, in our opinion, a tribute to the loyal support of the growers whose patronage made such a showing possible, and to careful management on the part of the administration.

Pool Terminal No. 1, Port Arthur

In July, 1925, the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, acting on behalf of Manitoba Wheat Pool, Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and Alberta Wheat Pool, purchased a terminal elevator located at Port Arthur, Ontario, commonly known as the Davidson-Smith Terminal (capacity one million, five hundred thousand bushels) for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Under an agreement entered into on the 17th day of December, 1926, the three Provincial Pools and Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, mutually agreed that the latter company should operate the terminal on behalf of the said three Pools and distribute any surpluses which might arise from the operation thereof (after all proper charges were provided for) between the three participating Pools on the basis of patronage accorded by each. This arrangement continued during the handling of the crops of 1925, 1926 and 1927, with satisfactory results to all parties concerned. By the year 1928, however, the Saskatchewan Pool had acquired considerable terminal space at the Head of the Lakes and your own Pool grain was flowing in increasing volume to the Pacific Coast, so that the need for the services which the Davidson-Smith Terminal had to offer was, by 1928, considerably diminished insofar as the Pools of Saskatchewan and Alberta were concerned. On the other hand, the Manitoba Pool felt in need of more terminal space at the Lake Head, and this combination of circumstances made it mutually advantageous for Saskatchewan and Alberta to sell their equities in that elevator to the Manitoba Pool. Accordingly an agreement has been reached under which Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., has purchased the elevator on a basis wherein the payments are spread over a period of ten years. Our equity in that terminal now stands at approximately one hundred and three thousand dollars and is secured, together with the equity

of Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, (approximately two hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars) by a first mortgage held in trust by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, on our joint account.

1928-1929 Pool

At the time of our last Annual Meeting, the final settlement on the wheat delivered to the 1928-1929 Pool was still pending, but you were advised that a settlement would be effected shortly thereafter and memorandum was submitted by your Board and ratified by you, outlining the basis on which (in cases where the members concerned participated in such overpayment) equities of individual members in the final payment on deliveries to that season's Pool would be offset against the 1929 overpayment. About a month later (on December 22nd, 1931) cheques were issued providing for the distribution of 1 7-8c per bushel to growers or their assignees, who did not participate in the 1929 overpayment, or who, having so participated, did not receive therefrom an amount equal to their respective equities in the 1928 final payment. In such cases, any balance accruing to the last mentioned class of growers was sent out and the balance credited to them in their overpayment account. Growers who received by way of the 1929 overpayment an amount equal to or in excess to their equity in the said final payment, did not participate in the cash distribution of the 1928 final payment, the amount of their respective equities therein having been credited to them in their overpayment account. Thus, after many months of unavoidable delay, the 1928-29 Pool was finally closed out.

1929-30 Pool

In our report to you last year, we outlined the arrangements which were crystallizing, under which the deficit resulting from the overpayment on the 1929 crop would be financed. You will recall this had been ratified and approved by the Delegates in attendance at a Special General Meeting, July 18th, 1931. At that time the exact amount of the overpayment was not known. When the accounts were finally closed it became apparent that the net amount was twenty-two million, two hundred and seventeen thousand, three hundred and two dollars and thirty-five cents, of which amount the Alberta Wheat Pool was responsible for five million, five hundred and thirty-nine thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars and forty-nine cents. It is known to you that early in the year 1930, when, as a result of the market crash it became evident that the margin required by the lending banks (on loans made to and required by the Central Selling Agency for the purpose of providing the Provincial Pools with funds wherewith to make the initial payment, then set at one dollar per bushel) would be in danger, if not entirely wiped out, each of the Provincial Governments, at the request of the Pools and in the interests of the Provinces as a whole, immediately guaranteed the said banks against loss on account of advances made by them to the Central Selling Agency. The obligation of each respective Government under its Guarantee was limited to the amount for which the pooling association of its own Province was responsible.

The guarantee of the Government of the Province of Alberta was given on

March 12th, 1930, pursuant to powers conferred in that behalf by order-in-council and validated by the Wheat Pool Guarantee Act passed by the Legislature the following year and assented to on March 28th, 1931. Prior to the passing of the Wheat Pool Guarantee Act we had given security on the assets of the association in favor of the Province in respect of any sums which the Provincial Government might be called upon to pay in respect of the guarantee above referred to. On the 23rd day of October, 1931, we entered into an agreement with the Provincial Government, in which we undertook to repay to the Government over a period of twenty years the amount of money for which the Government was liable to the banks by virtue of its guarantee. Meanwhile, the Government had agreed with the lending banks to issue twenty year bonds of the Province of Alberta for the amount of Alberta's portion of the overpayment when ascertained. In that agreement we further covenanted to issue and deliver to the Alberta Government, debentures on the undertakings of Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, respectively, in an amount equal to our liability to the Government. On March 17th, 1932, these bonds were issued to the Government in the aggregate amount of five million, six hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars. The difference between this figure and the amount of the Government's liability under its guarantee is accounted for by the discount on the bonds issued by the Government, the amount of which discount was absorbed by our association as being properly payable by us. No loss therefore was sustained by the Government. In accordance with our agreement, interest only was payable in the year 1932 and the first of our series of twenty-one bonds (representing the interest from the 1st October, 1931, to the 1st September, 1932) matured on the 1st September, 1932, and was promptly paid.

The amount received by each individual grower by way of the 1929 overpayment has been calculated and some time ago a statement was sent to each such grower, advising him of the amount thereof. At the same time he was advised of the amount standing to his credit in our commercial and elevator reserves, including deductions made on account of these reserves from proceeds accruing to him on wheat delivered to the 1928 Pool.

Our ability to meet our bonds as they mature depends on the continued loyalty of the growers in the way of patronage to our elevator system, coupled, of course, with careful management. A strict recognition of individual equities as between Pool members and patrons provides a problem in delicate adjustments which is complex in the extreme and one in which the whole question of surplus earnings and the allocation thereof is involved. A memorandum designed as a basis of discussion on this question will be submitted for your consideration during this meeting.

1930-1931 Pool

The situation with respect to the 1930-31 Pool is still unsettled. It is referred to in the Report of the Board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and also in the Report of the General Manager of that Company, Mr. John I. McFarland, both of which

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Reports will be placed before you during this meeting.

1931-32 Pool

On July 16th, 1931, in accordance with constitutional changes authorized by resolution of the Delegates in special meeting on July 14th, 1931, our first Optional Pool was opened. The 1931 Canadian wheat crop came onto a world market already burdened with a carry-over of approximately six hundred million bushels. The natural channels through which our wheat would otherwise flow were obstructed by man-made barriers in the form of tariffs and other import restrictions. The inevitable result was that price levels continued low throughout the entire year. Pressed by the necessity for immediate funds, the majority of our growers were forced to deliver their wheat in order to secure some cash wherewith to meet current expenses, and in many instances, long standing and pressing obligations. Under these conditions it is only natural that the amount of wheat which found its way into last year's pool was comparatively small.

The final payment on wheat delivered to the 1931-32 Pool was distributed to growers on August 13th last. The gross sales price on the wheat delivered to the 1931-32 Pools was as follows:

Basis "One Northern" Vancouver.
Pool No. 1.....57.419c per bushel
Pool No. 2.....53.080c per bushel

From these prices, selling and operating expenses amounting to decimal 994c (approximately one cent) per bushel were deducted, leaving the net price (basis "One Northern" Vancouver) to the growers as follows:

Pool No. 1.....56.425c per bushel
Pool No. 2.....52.086c per bushel

No deductions were taken from the proceeds of the sale of the wheat delivered to the 1931-32 Pools for Elevator and/or Commercial Reserves, or to apply against the 1929 overpayment.

An outstanding weakness inherent in the "Optional" pooling system is the entire absence of any basis on which the administration may estimate the probable amount of grain which will be delivered for pooling in any given year. This weakness has constituted a problem in the administration of various state pools in Australia where similar policies have been in effect for some time. It made itself manifest to us early in the 1931-32 marketing season. Your Board and Management had no means of forecasting the volume which would be delivered for pooling and were therefore handicapped in formulating a sales policy, whereas under a straight "contract" pooling system it is possible to estimate well in advance, with a fair degree of accuracy, the volume which will be delivered for pooling throughout the year and to lay down a sales policy based on such estimate.

As a result of these conditions, it became necessary on June 25th last to make a cut-off in Pool receipts and to open a new Pool to accommodate the wheat received for pooling after that date and until the close of the fiscal year (July 15th, 1932). In a letter which went out to all Delegates on June 27th, you were advised of the action which had been taken and the reasons which prompted it. It was pointed out therein that in the exercise of the option which all members enjoyed under our new policy,

a situation had developed where hundreds of bushels of wheat were being held in store or in transit, which at a moment's notice could be dropped into the Pool, the decision depending mainly, if not entirely, on whether open market prices rose or fell. It will be obvious that under such circumstances the Pool could be made the recipient of a large volume of wheat in cases of a drop in price, to the detriment of those members who had previously placed their wheat in the Pool irrespective of prevailing price levels and on whose wheat the Pool had already established a favorable price level. While our marketing contracts have always contained provision for making two or more Pools in any given year, this was the first time the association had exercised its prerogative in that respect. It is, of course, evident that at the time the cut-off was made your Board had no means of knowing whether open market prices would go up or down. If prices had risen appreciably, Pool No. 2 might have brought a higher price per bushel than Pool No. 1. The trend, however, was downward, and inasmuch as no provision had been made for forward sales (for the reasons we have already given) Pool No. 2 realized less per bushel than did Pool No. 1. We are unanimously of the opinion, however, that if no cut-off had been made, a volume much larger than that which went into Pool No. 2 would have been dumped into the Pool, with the result that the established price level above referred to would have been seriously impaired. All growers whose wheat by virtue of the cut-off fell into Pool No. 2 were given the privilege of withdrawing it from the Pool and of selling it on the open market.

1932-33 Pool

Our experience last year demonstrated the necessity of inaugurating further regulations designed to protect the pooling association against the hazard of the sudden and unexpected delivery of large volumes of grain to the Pool at any time during a pooling season when adverse market conditions may prevail.

With this purpose in view, regulations were laid down at the opening of the current fiscal year under which the grower is required to declare his option at the time he delivers his wheat at the country elevator (in case of deliveries by wagon load lots) and in case of car load lots at the time his car is billed out of the country elevator. This regulation, however, does not interfere with the right of the association to make a cut-off during the season if it is deemed necessary so to do in the interests of the association.

While the current season's Pool opened on July 16th last, uncertainty in regard to market trends made it advisable to defer temporarily the setting of the initial payment. On August 30th last an initial payment of thirty five cents per bushel, basis "One Northern" Vancouver, became effective. During the intervening six weeks, advances were made on application in lieu of the initial payment.

The amount which has been delivered for pooling so far in the current year is far in excess of the total delivered for pooling last year. Quite a number of growers not previously members of our association are applying for membership, and in all three Provinces there appears to be a more general adoption of the pooling system of marketing than there was last year.

FUTURE MARKETING POLICY

Our Second Series Contract expires with the marketing of the 1932 crop. One of the major questions you will be called upon to decide during this meeting is that of our future marketing policy. You will recall that at your last Annual Meeting you passed a resolution, resolving "that the members be asked to vote by referendum (on a suitable date to be set by the Board) which method they prefer:

"(a) The selling of grain outright or pooling and receiving an initial payment; or

"(b) Pooling their grain and receiving payment only as the grain is sold; or

"(c) Pooling their grain and receiving thereon an initial payment; or

"(d) The selling of grain outright or pooling and receiving payment only as the grain is sold."

In the exercise of the prerogative (afforded in the above quoted resolution) of selecting the date at which the referendum should be submitted to the membership, your Directors have deferred action in the belief that no good purpose could have been achieved by asking our membership under prevailing abnormal conditions to reach a decision upon so important a question of policy, the decision on which might and undoubtedly would, influence the destiny of our association for a number of years to come — years during which we hope to witness a return to generally better times, prefaced and accompanied by higher prices for wheat. On May 26th last a letter was despatched to all Delegates, advising you of the opinion of your Board on this matter and in which it was pointed out that we were already committed under Clause 32 of our Articles of Association to continue on an optional pooling basis in the handling of the 1932 wheat crop. Any new policy would therefore be initiated with the opening of the 1933-34 marketing season, which was several months away. It was further pointed out that in the meantime the opportunity for further thought prior to taking a vote might bring other alternative proposals to those contained in the above resolution. A proposal which if adopted will, in the opinion of your Board, meet our immediate future requirements, will be submitted to you during this meeting for your consideration.

Capital Stock of Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited

During the past year, for reasons outlined in the report of the Board of Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited, which report will be placed before you in due course, six hundred and sixty-seven shares, being one-third of the capital stock of Canadian Pool Agencies, Limited, were transferred from Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, to Alberta Wheat Pool. The remaining shares were transferred simultaneously to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, and Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, respectively.

BONUS ON WHEAT

An "Act Respecting Wheat" was passed by the Canadian Parliament on May 27th, 1930, which act ratified the order-in-council under which the Minister of Finance was authorized "to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of five cents for every bushel of wheat grown in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the year 1931, and delivered to any licensed

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

elevator in the Western Inspection Division, Commission merchant, track buyer or grain dealer, as defined by the Canadian Grain Act." The administration of the act was placed on the Board of Grain Commissioners and strict regulations were laid down by that Board to prevent abuses of the act.

At our last Annual Meeting you passed a resolution instructing your Board to request the Dominion Government to alter the basis on which the bonus of five cents per bushel was being paid, from the bushelage basis to one in which all growers would be recompensed to a minimum of one dollar per acre seeded, in order that the said bonus might be more equitably distributed. Your resolution was promptly forwarded to the Prime Minister and copies thereof were mailed to the various organizations named in the body of the resolution. The Prime Minister replied on December 14th, acknowledging receipt of the resolution and indicating that it was too late to give effect to the suggestion contained therein.

In view of the fact that the "Act Respecting Wheat" expired on July 31st, 1932, the Board of Grain Commissioners decided to discontinue the payment of the bonus on and after June 15th, 1932, presumably in order that they might have six weeks in which to make outstanding adjustments and close their books prior to the expiration of the Act, and an announcement to that effect was made on April 27th, 1932. It was known to your Board and to the Boards of our sister Pools, that large quantities of grain were still in the farmers' bins throughout the three Provinces at the end of last May. Heavy rains were falling in many districts of the West, which hampered the delivery of grain to country elevators. Accordingly, on May 19th, 1932, a wire was despatched to the Prime Minister, in which we pointed out that due to the conditions above referred to, many growers would not be able to complete deliveries prior to June 15th and that it was therefore urgent to continue payment of the bonus until June 30th at least. Similar action was taken by the Boards of the Pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and other Farm Organizations in Western Canada. These representations bore fruit in the decision of the Dominion Government to extend the period from June 15th to June 30th. The distribution of approximately six million dollars in Alberta by way of the bonus paid on wheat by the Government last year was undoubtedly beneficial to our people generally and our wheat growers in particular. On various occasions during the past year the necessity for the continuation of the bonus to apply on the 1932 crop has been brought to the attention of the Dominion Government by our Pooling organizations and by the United Farmers of Alberta, the Farmers' Organizations of the other two Provinces and by the Governments of the three Provinces.

National Wheat Board

The necessity for the establishment of a National Wheat Board to market the 1932 crop has engaged the attention of your Board. As in the case of the wheat bonus, we have co-operated closely with our Provincial Government and the Governments and the Pool Boards of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in placing before the Dominion Government the extreme gravity of the market situation, which in our opinion could be mitigated

by the establishment of a properly constituted National Wheat Marketing Board. This matter is referred to more fully in the Report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

Imperial Economic Conference

The contribution which the Wheat Pools made to the cause of Western Agriculture in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa last July, is fully covered in the report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited. The fact that the spokesmen of the three Western Pools represented approximately fifty per cent of the bona fide growers of the three Prairie Provinces, lent weight to their representations, and the courteous and attentive hearing given to our representatives by the Government, demonstrated the advantage of maintaining a strong, active and vigilant producers' organization. It is doubtful if any representations laid before the Dominion Government on behalf of the producers of western Canada have ever been so unanimously concurred in by the three Provincial Governments and all the various producers' organizations in the three Western Provinces, as those set out in the memorandum which your Interprovincial Committee placed before Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and his colleagues on June 28th last, a copy of which memorandum will be placed before you in due course.

Garnet Wheat

The question of the segregation of Garnet wheat as a separate variety has been before your Board throughout the year. This matter is dealt with in the report of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and need not be elaborated here.

Production

The fallacy of continuing to increase the production of wheat in view of the present statistical position of wheat is now obvious, even to the most casual observer. The problem is one which can be effectively dealt with only by co-operative action on the part of all wheat exporting countries. The possibilities of International Co-operation in this respect must be vigorously explored, inasmuch as uncontrolled production of wheat and unbridled competition in wheat marketing will, if permitted to continue, still further impoverish countries which must depend on wheat as their major exportable product.

Junior Wheat Clubs

Believing, however, that we should continue to improve the quality of our wheat, we have again sponsored the work of the Junior Wheat Clubs of the Province. In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton, under whose auspices the work is promoted, it has been found possible this year to reduce by approximately thirty per cent the amount of our appropriation thereto as compared with that of previous years, without impairing or seriously restricting the scope of the work. We believe this work is deserving of our continued support.

Conclusion

In concluding this report, we would emphasize the fact that any measure of success attained, or progress made, during the past year by your association, has been possible only through loyal support of the members to their association in its hour of need coupled with

faithful service by the management and staff, for all of which our heartfelt thanks are extended.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. WOOD
LEW HUTCHINSON
GEORGE BENNETT
R. A. MACPHERSON
J. JESSE STRANG
C. JENSEN
BEN S. PLUMER.

WHEAT POOL MEETINGS

The following meetings will be addressed by Joseph Messmer, delegate, and Louis Normandeau, field service man:

Morinville, December 5th, at 8 p.m.
Alcomdale, December 6th, at 2 p.m.
Mearns, December 6th, at 8 p.m.
Villeneuve, December 7th, at 8 p.m.
Riviere-qui-Barre, December 8th, at 8 p.m.
Legal, December 9th, at 8 p.m.
Picardville, December 10th, at 8 p.m.
Naples, December 11th, at 2 p.m.
Vimy, December 11th, at 8 p.m.
Clyde, December 12th, at 8 p.m.
Dapp, December 13th, at 2 p.m.
Pibroch, December 13th, at 8 p.m.
Eastburg, December 14th, at 2 p.m.
Manola, December 14th, at 8 p.m.
Barrhead, December 15th, at 8 p.m.
Belvedere, December 16th, at 3.30 p.m.
Mid-Pembina, December 16th, at 8 p.m.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF A SELF-SUSTAINING FARM RELIEF PROGRAM

1. Milk a few good cows; feed recommended rations.
 2. Fatten one pig for every two adult members of the family; cure the meat properly.
 3. Keep at least 100 good hens, correctly housed and fed.
 4. Raise a good garden; have it in a protected place where evaporation is reduced and snow accumulates.
 5. Grow all your own stock feed.
 6. Butcher fat cows and steers; trade meat with your neighbors.
 7. Raise your own living; keep your roof tight.
 8. Maintain the highest efficiency in your farm operations with equipment that is commensurate with the potential productivity of your farm.
 9. Drive a horse until you can afford to buy gasoline.
 10. Keep your feet on the ground; be friendly, kind and helpful to your neighbors; support your community activities.
- DR. O. S. AAMODT,
Professor of Field Crops, University of Alberta.

POOL DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED

The directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool were re-elected by the delegates assembled in districts, during the annual convention held in Calgary. The personnel of the board: Red Deer district, H. W. Wood; Edmonton district, Geo. Bennett, Mannville; Camrose district, Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; North Calgary district, R. A. Macpherson, Delia; South Calgary district, Ben S. Plumer, Bassano, Claresholm district, J. Jesse Strang; Claresholm; Lethbridge district, C. Jensen, Magrath

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Wheat Pool Manager Presents Annual Report

Country Elevators

At the commencement of 1931 crop season we had 438 country elevators available to our patrons in the handling of 1931 crop. Since date of our last Annual Meeting we have had two elevators destroyed by fire, located at Keoma and Dimsdale, both of which have been rebuilt.

Total net receipts of our Pool elevator system 1931-32 season consisted of various grains as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat (Non-Pool Basis).....	31,751,032
Wheat (Pool Basis).....	1,647,570
Oats.....	5,375,251
Barley.....	1,129,073
Rye.....	106,318
Flax.....	28,954
Total.....	40,038,198

Our operations of the past season in handling of street grain resulted in a grade loss of \$47,038.70 which compares quite favorably with our experience of the previous season based on volume handled on street basis.

Overages in weights in our country elevators on all grains handled amounted to .456 of 1 per cent, or slightly less than half of 1 per cent.

Based on 438 Pool elevators being in operation in 1931-32 season, our net receipts of grain through such facilities resulted in an average handling of 91,411 bushels per elevator as compared to 81,497 bushels per elevator during the previous season.

In addition to above receipts through our country elevators, shipments over the platform last season, as handled by our Elevator Department, consisted of grains as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat.....	1,046,263
Oats.....	448,662
Barley.....	57,191
Rye.....	938
Flax.....	529
Total.....	1,553,583

Total handlings of all grains, by our Organization, through Pool Elevators and over the platform as indicated by the above figures, amounted to 41,591,781 bushels, compared very favorably with our total handlings of the previous season of 36,532,841 bushels.

In view of all of our country elevators being operated during 1931-32 season under Public License for the first time since the inception of our Pool elevator system, it was considered advisable to keep our houses open at a larger number of points than had been done previous years especially at points where light handlings were involved. As a result of this policy last season, 58 country elevators were closed at various periods of the year as compared to 88 closed during the previous season. In view of results in the handling of 1931 crop, as well as such policy reflecting favorably in our operations this fall, we are satisfied this change in our operating basis was fully justified, and in our operations this present season we consider it desirable to restrict our closings even to a greater extent than last year, having in mind that the 1932 crop was fairly well spread over the Province in much better proportion than last year. Separate memorandum

is being submitted for the consideration of our Delegates in regard to proposed program of closing of elevators, etc., for the balance of the present season.

During the past year the services of our field representatives have been largely utilized in connection with canvass work tributary to shipping points where deliveries through our Pool elevator facilities indicate a reduction in handlings. Results accomplished by our field staff in connection with this particular work have been very satisfactory, and in our opinion has fully justified a continuance of such work.

Terminals

In connection with our Terminal operations for 1931-32 season, we utilized to the fullest extent our Pool-owned Terminal No. 1, Vancouver, Harbor Terminal No. 2 under lease, Dominion Government Terminal at Prince Rupert under lease, as well as Terminal of the Panama Pacific Grain Company, Limited, at Victoria under lease, in an effort to move a maximum volume of grain through our Pool controlled Terminals at Pacific ports. Receipts of grain through our Terminals on the Pacific Coast for the past season, apart from stocks in store from the previous season are shown in a table on another page.

We consider these handlings completed through our Pool controlled Terminal facilities with results as reflected in our operations, has been very satisfactory, especially in view of uncertain market conditions which prevailed at periods over last season.

Of our 1931-32 season's receipts through Pool elevator facilities, and over the platform, approximately 8,500,000 bushels of all grains were shipped East, which volume was shipped under special arrangement to Terminals controlled by Manitoba and Saskatchewan Pools, or, in the alternative, to Line Terminals with which arrangements existed for the payment of diversion premium.

Sales Department

Since the organization of our Sales Department, September 1st, 1931, to take care of our selling operations as a Provincial organization, our sales offices at Vancouver, Winnipeg and Calgary have marketed approximately 32,000,000 bushels of all grains up to July 15th, 1932, particulars of which are submitted in separate memorandum. In addition, our Vancouver office also marketed a further quantity of wheat amounting to approximately 4,000,000 bushels on account of our Central Selling Agency, which involved stocks of 1930 Pool wheat in store at Pacific Ports as at date of September 1st, 1931. Hedging and ultimate sale of this large volume of grain has represented a very important part of our operations, and such responsibility was completed along satisfactory lines as reflected in our operating results.

Operating Results

Our net operating earnings 1931-32 season of our elevator system amounted to \$1,123,282.40, from which we have provided interest to the Provincial Government in connection with 1929 Pool overpayment of \$22,891.73, as well as full depreciation on all elevator properties

totalling \$524,652.04, leaving a net earning for the season of \$375,738.63, which amount is being carried forward as a Reserve to our Balance Sheet.

In view of considerable confusion which existed in the country as to our operating basis, especially during the early part of 1931-32 season, which undoubtedly adversely affected our handlings to some extent, we consider these results from our elevator operations as indicated as having been very satisfactory.

OPERATIONS ALBERTA WHEAT POOL (Exclusive of Elevator Dept.) 1928 and 1929 Pools

Since date of our last Annual Meeting a good deal of work has been involved in the calculation of the final payment available on deliveries to 1928 Pool, and also in connection with the overpayment resulting from the marketing of 1929 Pool wheat, together with the offsetting of such results where the same individual Pool members were involved in deliveries to both Pool years. Statements were also prepared showing the position of each Pool member delivering to either or both of these Pool years based on selling results, and also indicating allocation of interest on Reserve Funds, which statements were mailed along with up-to-date statements of Elevator and Commercial Reserve deductions to each of our Pool members. In forwarding these statements to our Pool members, it was indicated that no deductions of any nature would be made from the proceeds of any grain delivered to our Pool elevator facilities during 1932 crop season, either on Pool or open market basis, for the purpose of repayment of 1929 Overpayment, or for Elevator and Commercial Reserve purposes, and that it was proposed to meet our obligations to the Provincial Government, arising out of 1929 Pool Overpayment, from excess earnings available from our Pool elevator system, without undertaking any direct assessment against the individual member.

Voluntary Pool 1931-32

During the past season our total handlings of grain on Pool basis consisted as follows:

	Bushels
Pool No. 1.....	1,761,568
Pool No. 2.....	76,242
	1,837,810

Above volume was delivered through our Pool elevator facilities and over the platform with the exception of 101,211 bushels marketed through facilities of Line Companies.

A statement is submitted to this meeting showing the gross selling price realized from each grade of grain delivered to No. 1 and No. 2 Pools, together with net price paid to Pool members and also bushels of each grade marketed through Pools No. 1 and No. 2. It will be noted sales and operating expenses deducted from the gross selling price of our Pool wheat amounted to .994c, or less than 1 cent per bushel, which administrative cost we consider has been allocated to our Pool volume on a fair and equitable basis.

General Remarks

In view of very good crop being in prospect for 1932, fairly well spread

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Federal Government's Action on Wheat Market

over the Province, it was considered advisable to undertake certain expenditures in the improvement of our existing country elevator facilities, as well as in the removal of elevators, where our handlings have not been satisfactory, to other points with better prospects for future handlings. In the acquiring of Pool elevator facilities at St. Paul, Lavoy and Cadogan, we purchased elevators which had been under operation for several years by other interests, and in our subsequent operation such proved to be inadequate to take care of our handlings at these points along satisfactory lines, and it was decided these houses should be wrecked and replaced with modern elevators of increased capacity, all of which were completed during the past summer. At Sexsmith we have always enjoyed a very satisfactory patronage, and as our original elevator at this point has never been capable of handling the volume of grain available, we negotiated purchase of a second elevator which was formerly owned and operated by the Gillespie Grain Company Limited. At East Coulee, owing to unsatisfactory crop conditions in that district over the past three or four years, as well as considerable uncertainty as to future prospects, it was decided to wreck and rebuild at Tilley, which point we believe has reasonable assurance of fair handlings in view of recent development work with the C. P.R. Irrigation Project tributary to this point. At Whitford we had never enjoyed a satisfactory portion of handlings and in view of an overbuilt elevator condition there, we decided to wreck at that point and rebuild at Fitzallen, tributary to which point we have a satisfactory membership and where we anticipate we will obtain a satisfactory handling.

Maintenance of Properties

As in previous years, during the past season we have adhered to our policy of proper maintenance of our elevator properties, Terminal and Country, in the way of painting, repairs, etc., which along with certain major improvements in the way of rebuilding at certain points, now places our properties in a very satisfactory condition.

Receipts through our Pool elevators as at this date indicate a very satisfactory handling for 1932-33 season, including a substantial volume of grain grown by non-Pool farmers. We consider this satisfactory condition in the handling of 1932 crop to date is reasonable confirmation as to our organization having handled grain of our patrons last season, under open market conditions, along lines with reasonably satisfactory results to them.

Insofar as operations of 1932-33 season are concerned, handling margins available to the elevator interests are no doubt narrower than at any period in the history of elevator operations in Western Canada, and such has been directly reflected to the producer in the way of advantages as to grade and price, with the result that Elevator Earnings arising from the handling of 1932 crop are certain to be substantially reduced as compared to previous years.

It has been necessary during the past year to make important changes in our administrative staff in order to meet altered conditions in our operating basis, and these adjustments have been completed, with the personnel affected extending their closest co-operation, and a

The outline of the relationship between the Government of Canada and the Canadian Wheat Pool given by Premier R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons recently, explains in a fairly comprehensive way the enormous problem encountered in the marketing of Canada's 1932 wheat crop and the steps taken under pressure of dire necessity to partially relieve the phenomenal situation. Up until the Premier's announcement little publicity was given to the developments that had taken place, this being due to the possibility that wide publicity would only add to the disorganization which existed.

The plain facts of the situation are that the Canadian grain marketing system broke down and the distinct possibility loomed of very much lower prices with a chance that the market might disappear altogether and the grain growers be unable to dispose of their wheat at any price. To prevent this possibility developing, the Canadian Government used the machinery of the Canadian Wheat Pool to take up the hedges on the Winnipeg grain exchange and permit the market to function. In this process the Canadian Wheat Pool accumulated a considerable quantity of future grain through the operation of the Manager, John I. McFarland, and with the financial backing of the Canadian Government. The Premier stated any losses sustained would be assumed by the Federal Government and the profits, if any, would go to the Canadian Pool.

Provincial Pools Not Involved

It should be realized that the relationship in this stabilization enterprise was between the Canadian Government and the Canadian Wheat Pool. The Provincial Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were not involved in the operations mentioned. Since July, 1931, these Provincial Pools have been operating as separate organizations. The Canadian Pool, originally the Central Selling Agency for the three pools, continued with a skeleton organization in order to complete the marketing of the 1930 crop—the last one it handled. This explanation is given as in some quarters there is a belief that the Provincial Pools were participants in the operations mentioned by the Premier of Canada.

The confused and demoralized state of the international wheat market is only too well known to everybody in Western Canada. Early in the season, when it was obvious that the prairie wheat crop would reach a large figure, considerable anxiety was felt as to the possibility of marketing the crop. The original estimate of the West's wheat

crop issued by the Dominion Government Bureau of Statistics was 446 million bushels. Incidentally, it might be mentioned this estimate was reduced to 411 million bushels. It was apparent in the early harvest season that there would be an extremely heavy rush of grain to market due not only to the large crop but also the dire need of cash throughout the countryside. It was also plain to be seen that the marketing system could not function due to the lack of speculators who are ordinarily depended upon to take up the hedges.

Function of Hedging

The process of marketing grain in Western Canada which has been followed for many years requires the regular hedging of grain by elevator and grain companies each day. During the rush of marketing millions of bushels are sold to these companies, and in order to protect themselves from loss the companies immediately dispose of their purchases on the futures market of the Winnipeg exchange. It might be mentioned that this system worked with fair success in earlier years before the advent of combines and motor trucks. In those years farmers were compelled to haul their grain to the shipping points with horses. When the Pools were first formed in 1923 and 1924 their operations relieved the market of heavy deliveries during the rush season. The coming of combines and motor trucks wrought a complete change in the processes of grain deliveries on the prairies. The combines harvest and thresh the grain rapidly and the motor trucks deliver with exceptional speed to the elevators. An idea of the speed with which grain can be delivered is obtainable from the figures of this season's operations. The crop year starts on August 1st. Comparatively little grain is delivered during August, the big rush being September and October. Since the start of the season up to the first of this week something like 225,000,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered in the Prairie Provinces to primary shipping points. Of this volume of deliveries it is estimated that nearly 75 per cent was sold outright. This means that 165 million bushels of hedges had to be taken care of, and the most of it in two months' time.

Had the situation been allowed to drift and no effort made to take care of the hedging sales no one knows what would have been the result. Farmers complain bitterly of the prices that prevail, but I hesitate to think what the result would have been if nothing had been done to alleviate the situation. As I have mentioned, there is a possibility that wheat could not have been disposed of at all. This was quickly realized, and the Government of Canada commandeered the services of the Canadian Wheat Pool, which was the only organization in Canada that could readily have been used for the purpose. As the Premier outlined, no effort was made to interfere with the free flow of grain. The wheat was in the country and it had to be sold and certainly everything possible was done to further export sales, but the market was not permitted to tumble through its own inherent weakness and a considerable portion of hedging sales were taken by the Canadian Wheat Pool through its General Manager, John I. McFarland.

separate memorandum is submitted indicating our staff situation as involved in the various departments of our Organization.

I desire, in closing this report, to make mention that our staff in all departments, including Country Agents, have shown a real appreciation of the various problems involved in our operations over the past season, and through their close co-operation have made their proper contribution to the results indicated in our operations.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. PURDY,
Manager.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

FUTURE OPERATING POLICY

The Canadian Pool's contribution, it might be pointed out, did not consist only of turning over its facilities to the Canadian Government in order to render this service to the grain growers of the West and in fact to all of Canada. The holding off the market of the balance of the 1930 Pool deliveries has been an important feature of the situation, as it resulted in the maintenance of prices to the possible disadvantage of those Pool members who delivered to the 1930 Pool and received low initial payment. This is a matter that has caused a great deal of concern to each Provincial Pool. What the ultimate decision will be as to the position of these members is a matter of uncertainty at the present time. As things stand right now they have made a real contribution without having received any recompense therefor.

It must be admitted that the world situation does not look bright at the present time. However, things may change very quickly and we hope for improvement before very long. There is no doubt but that the wheat situation this fall was the most serious which Canada has ever faced and it is quite likely the majority of people may never realize the possibilities for disaster that were contained therein. Of course it is difficult to estimate in dollars and cents the value to the grain growers of the West the steps that were taken, but most thinking farmers who have knowledge of the situation realize that the grain marketing system of this country had definite possibilities of a complete breakdown and drastic measures had to be taken. The situation as regards wheat marketing in Western Canada is very different from that of the United States where the bulk of the commodity is purchased for domestic consumption. In this country we have to depend on export markets. And even in its favorable position, United States' wheat growers have had a calamitous marketing season. A Chicago grain exchange news service recently came out with the following comment:

"United States Government has removed restrictions in grain trading in the belief that prices would advance, as has been stated by the trade would happen. Instead prices broke to new lows. This is breeding trouble because the nation at large does not understand the situation."

This grain trade news service goes farther and suggests that the people of the United States must solve the problem and if they see nothing better than to dump their surplus in the ocean, let them say so. It points out that it would cost \$150,000,000 to buy the surplus in the United States and its removal would restore ten billion dollars in credit to the farms. The reconstruction finance committee, it says, dumped \$80,000,000 into one Chicago bank that closed almost immediately afterwards. Surely they can help to restore a buying power to 35 per cent of the population.

What I have just given you is the viewpoint of a grain trade news service in the United States. In Canada we have not discussed such drastic measures, but it is an exceedingly momentous matter and every conceivable step should be taken to alleviate the distress, suffering and unemployment that has been brought about through low grain prices. This is a subject of international importance and one that should be uppermost in the minds of all public men, as well as every citizen of this country.

Wheat Pool delegates assembled in convention decided to accept the report of the Board of Directors which recommended that the present system of operation be carried on for a year after July 15th, 1933, when the current contract expires. In order that the present membership may continue in control the Legislature will be asked to permit signers of accepted second series contracts to continue in their right to vote. The report was accepted as follows: Gentlemen:

Under existing conditions it seems impossible to evolve any plan looking very far into the future with any certainty that conditions will permit of its being carried out. We favor the adoption of a method which will enable us to carry on in a manner that will permit us to meet emergencies as they arise until conditions become sufficiently settled to make practicable the adoption of some plan covering a period of years.

We therefore recommend that we carry on in accordance with our present arrangements; that Pool Elevators be operated under public license, receiving all grain that may be offered for sale, storage or pooling; that grain that is offered for pooling be received as at present under an agreement to be signed at the time the grain is delivered for pooling, this agreement to contain the necessary provisions presently included by reference to existing wheat contracts.

We further recommend that for purposes of administration the Pool be under the control of the present holders of Second Series Contracts. Under our Constitution every holder of a current marketing contract has a vote, his right to vote ceasing when his contract ceases to be current. His contract is deemed to be current until the expiration of the period under which he has covenanted to deliver his wheat to the Alberta Wheat Pool, this period expiring July 15th, 1933. After that date no Pool member will be entitled to vote unless some change is made in the act or a new marketing agreement is entered into.

We further recommend therefore that we obtain such amendment to the Wheat Pool Act as will enable those growers who, at July 15th, 1933, are signers of accepted Second Series Contracts, to continue to vote as they now do notwithstanding that the period for which they agreed to deliver their grain may have expired.

ACREAGE REDUCTION DISCUSSED

On the invitation of the Wheat Pool delegates, C. W. Peterson of the *Farm and Ranch Review*, gave a talk on acreage reduction among the four large exporting countries as a means of solving the problem of low prices of wheat. Mr. Peterson said that the main thing would be to get the four countries—Australia, Argentina, United States and Canada—in order to discuss the problem. The mere announcement of these nations of an accord for reducing production would raise wheat prices overnight. The effect on the grain market would be electrical. Right now all the buyers have to do is raise a finger and wheat comes from every corner of the globe. Canada by herself can do nothing, the speaker stated, but with the Argentine, Australia and United

States, 87 per cent of the world's export wheat supply is provided and much could be accomplished by working together.

Mr. Peterson said that 68 per cent of all people on earth live and die on farms, and the importance of farmers as buyers cannot be over-estimated. Low prices have destroyed the buying power of the world. Agricultural prices must be stabilized at higher prices while the price of labor and all other services must be brought down. The best thing to do is to explore the possibility of increasing prices. Inflation gives temporary relief and that is all that can be said for it. An actual reduction of acreage among the four bigger exporting countries would be necessary only for a few years until the growth of population caught up with production. There is very little likelihood of any increase in wheat acreage outside of these countries mentioned.

Mr. Peterson said a license system could be devised and the largest reduction put into force on large farms and a smaller reduction on the small farms. The only alternative to this plan he said was the bankruptcy of farmers. Farming now presents the greatest exemplification of sweated industry the world has ever seen. Any theory that underconsumption is the cause of the situation rather than overproduction is largely emotional. Europe has gone crazy on wheat production, forcing her people to eat high-priced wheat when she could buy it at one-third the cost. Russia does not offer cause for alarm. Her job is to feed the fastest growing population in the world. The history of Russia has been one of starvation.

To give immediate relief, Mr. Peterson said, the four large countries should get together, buy up the over-surplus of wheat, take the inferior grades and sell to China at a low figure; grind large quantities up and sell it cheaply to farmers for feed.

BRITAIN WILL DECIDE

The decision as to whether or not Canadian wheat shipped by way of the United States will be permitted to enter Great Britain duty free will rest with the British interpretation of the agreement. The subject was discussed in the Canadian parliament on several occasions and it was finally decided that the interpretation of this phase of the agreement lay with Great Britain.

Strong protests were made that the confining of the tariff benefits to wheat shipped from Canadian ports only would disorganize the free flow of Canadian wheat to the world markets. Eastern and Western Canadian tidewater ports were strong for confining the tariff benefits to wheat shipped from a Canadian port.

POOL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Subsequent to the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Wheat Pool delegates the Board of Directors met and appointed H. W. Wood, chairman and Lew Hutchinson, vice-chairman, for the ensuing year. The representatives of the Central Selling Agency were also appointed as follows: Lew Hutchinson, Ben S. Plumer and George Bennett.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Auditors' Report and Financial Statement

526-530 Lougheed Bldg.
Calgary, Alberta
29th September, 1932.

The Members,
Alberta Wheat Pool,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:

We have completed our audit of the books and accounts of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the year ended 15th July, 1932, and submit herewith the following statements which we have verified with the books.

1. Balance Sheet as at 15th July, 1932.
2. Statement of Operations—Elevator Department for the year ended 15th July, 1932.

3. (a) Statement of Operations—Pool No. 1, for the year ended 15th July, 1932.

(b) Statement of Operations—Pool No. 2, for the year ended 15th July, 1932.

4. Schedule of Expenses Chargeable to Pool No. 1 and Pool No. 2 for the year ended 15th July, 1932.

In accordance with the agreement entered into between the Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators Limited, the elevator facilities, which include the country and terminal elevators, have been leased by Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, to the Wheat Pool. The statements which we are now presenting are those of the Pool and include the operating result of the elevator system for the year under consideration. The elevator system is owned by Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, and the balance sheet of that company is presented separately. We are, however, submitting herewith a Consolidated Balance Sheet of Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, which shows the financial position of the whole organization.

Balance Sheet—Alberta Wheat Pool

The cash in banks has been verified by certificates obtained direct from the banks and the cash in transit has also been verified.

The inventories of stocks of grain, coal, etc. amounting to \$3,472,241.73 have been verified from various sources. It will be recognized that the inventory of grain is in the following positions at practically all times:

- (a) Country Elevator Stocks.
- (b) Terminal Elevator Stocks.
- (c) Grain in Transit.
- (d) Interior Terminals and Mills.

We are of the opinion that the inventory of stocks has been conservatively valued.

The assets of advances on grain has been verified and we have satisfied ourselves that all advances were properly secured. The accounts and notes receivable were carefully examined and we are of the opinion that adequate provision has been made for bad and doubtful accounts.

The amount of \$15,371.49, owing by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, has been acknowledged by that company. This amount has been outstanding for some considerable time, but no provision has been made for any possible loss.

Under the caption of "Deferred Accounts Receivable" is the amount of

\$5,393,145.56, which is due from growers in respect of the 1929 over-payment. The value of this asset depends entirely upon the policy which the Pool may adopt in relation thereto.

The amount recoverable from the Manitoba Wheat Pool, amounting to \$103,154.26, in respect of the mortgage security on Eastern Pool Terminal No. 1, is being repaid under a new agreement with Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, in ten equal annual instalments of principal, together with the interest on the outstanding balance. On 19th September last, a payment was received for the interest to date, and the first payment of principal amounting to \$10,315.42.

Your company's investment in shares in Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers amounts to \$50,000.00, and is shown on the balance sheet at cost.

The liability to the Alberta Provincial Government in respect of the 1929 over-payment is shown in the amount of \$5,649,000.00. First mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds have been issued in respect of this liability. These bonds are payable in equal annual instalments of principal and interest of approximately \$453,000.00 and over a period of twenty years with first annual amortized payment to the Provincial Government maturing 1st September, 1933. Interest has been paid to the Government on this obligation to 1st September, 1932, in accordance with the repayment agreement.

In the year 1930, a guarantee was given by the Alberta Wheat Pool to the various banks in connection with moneys loaned to the Central Selling Agency for the 1930 crop. We understand that any contingent liability insofar as your Pool is concerned has been extinguished, but we have not seen any official release. No final accounting has yet been made by the Central Selling Agency in respect of the 1930 crop, and no figures are available in this regard. The statements attached hereto are, therefore, subject to change on receipt of the final settlement for this crop.

The operations of the Elevator Department of your Pool have resulted in a credit balance of \$375,738.63 being carried to the balance sheet. This result is after providing for all estimated losses in connection with the wrecking and rebuilding of some of your country elevators. The net operating result of the year mentioned above is made up as follows:

Net Operating Earnings.....	\$1,123,282.40
From which have been provided:—Depreciation on Buildings and Equipment..	\$524,652.04
Interest Accrued on Alberta Provincial Government Indebtedness.....	222,891.73
	<u>747,543.77</u>

Balance carried to Balance Sheet..... \$375,738.63

During the year two pools were operated by your organization and the result of each of these pools are shown in the accompanying statements. These pools have been charged with an equitable proportion of all expenses other than cash grain expenses, representing .994c per bushel on pooled grain handled, and the 1929 Special Contingent Reserve has been debited with the balance, made up as follows:

Expenditures—

Junior Field Crops Competition \$	916.18
Reserve for Doubtful Subscribers' Notes.....	6,015.20
Organization Expenses Carried forward from Previous Years	29,824.43
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	3,206.79
Administrative Expenses.....	55,018.03
	<u>\$94,980.63</u>

Less—

Interest.....	\$82,631.16
Organization Fund Receipts...	65.00
Real Estate Revenue.....	9.74
	<u>82,705.90</u>

Charged to 1929 Special Contingent Reserve.....	<u>\$12,274.73</u>
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Because of the modification of the growers' contract, the operations of the year just closed mark a notable departure from those of previous years, arising out of the fact that the great majority of grain handled has been on a cash basis. Previously, deliveries on grain were universally to the Central Selling Agency but, in 1931-32 the Alberta Pool had its own selling organization, with sales offices at Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

As a result, there has been a material increase in the accounting work and we are glad to be able to report that the accounting system has been found capable of meeting these new conditions, and that we have received from your officers and employees every assistance in the performance of our duties as Auditors.

Yours faithfully,

HARVEY & MORRISON,
Chartered Accountants.

PREMIER EXPLAINS BOND DEAL

Premier John E. Brownlee, in the course of a brief address delivered to the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates, explained the arrangements between the Government, the banks and the Pool regarding the settlement of the 1929 overpayment.

In November, 1931, the exact amount of the guarantee was ascertainable. The three Provincial Premiers went to Ottawa and a conference was held with Premier Bennett and representatives of the banks. The banks offered to take 4½ per cent bonds at 98. During the same month similar bonds were selling at 86. Today the price is around 88. The banks agreed to hold the bonds for a year. That time has elapsed and they are at liberty to dispose of them. To dispose of these bonds now would incur a heavy loss to the banks so the likelihood is that they will keep them until conditions improve.

The Premier urged the delegates to see that the Alberta Pool built up as strong a financial position as possible. He expressed pleasure at the result of last year's operations. "Once you gain the confidence of the public there will be an end to the continual criticism," he said.

Call For Progress

Little Joan—"What do the angels do in heaven, mummy?"

Mother—"They sing and play harps."

Little Joan—"Haven't they any radios?"—*Boston Transcript.*

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Alberta Wheat Pool Balance Sheet, July 15th, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Current—		Current—	
Cash in Banks, on Hand and in Transit..	\$ 136,405.74	Outstanding Cheques, Cash Tickets and Orders.....	\$ 232,322.40
Stocks of Grain, Coal, etc.....	3,472,241.73	Accounts Payable.....	35,351.60
Advances on Grain.....	178,019.15	Provisional Advances on Grain Sales..	9,625.00
Accounts and Notes Receivable—Net Collectible Value after Deducting Reserve for Uncollectible Accounts and Notes.....	266,606.83	Due to Growers in respect of 1931 Pools and Other Payments.....	237,249.75
Accrued Items Receivable.....	432,100.21	Bank Loan.....	500.00
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.....	15,371.49	Accrued Items Payable.....	768,274.06
	\$ 4,500,745.15		\$ 1,283,322.81
Deferred Charges—		Internal—	
Applicable to Season 1932-1933.....	86,297.50	Borrowings from Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd.....	1,220,812.00
Deferred Accounts Receivable—		First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds—20 years—	
Due from Growers—1929 Pool Overpayment (Subject to our Report).....	5,393,145.56	Alberta Provincial Government in respect of 1929 Overpayment (Secured by Hypothecation of Assets)	5,649,000.00
Elevator Reserve Assets—		Reserves—	
Shares—Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd..	4,850,000.00	Reserve for Interest on Elevator and Commercial Reserves.....	\$ 835,980.86
Manitoba Wheat Pool—Mortgage Security.....	103,154.26	Special Reserve, 1929 Pool..	\$201,729.01
Royal Bank Savings Account.....	43,688.79	Special Reserve, 1930 Pool..	36,535.63
	4,996,843.05		238,264.64
Commercial Reserve Assets—		Elevator Reserves.....	4,996,843.05
Shares—Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.—Cost.....	50,000.00	Commercial Reserve.....	2,436,478.27
Shares—Canadian Pool Agencies Ltd.—Cost.....	6,670.00		8,507,566.82
Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd.—Advances on Capital Account.....	2,359,286.17	Undistributed Elevator Earnings—	
Equipment and Office Furniture.....	\$57,856.09	Season 1930-1931.....	391,920.27
Less—Depreciation Reserve	37,333.99	Season 1931-1932.....	375,738.63
	20,522.10		767,658.90
	2,436,478.27	Contingent Liability—	
Grain Exchange Seats.....	14,851.00	In respect of Notes of Alberta Pool Elevators Ltd., re Vancouver Terminal to the amount of \$1,500,000.00	
	\$17,428,360.53		\$17,428,360.53

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Alberta Wheat Pool & Pool Elevators, July 15, '32

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Current—		Current—	
Cash in Banks, on Hand and in Transit..	\$ 180,094.53	Outstanding Cheques, Cash Tickets and Orders.....	\$ 232,322.40
Stocks of Grain and Coal.....	3,472,241.73	Accounts Payable.....	35,351.60
Advances on Grain.....	178,019.15	Provisional Advances on Grain Sales..	9,625.00
Accounts and Notes Receivable, Less Reserve.....	266,606.83	Bank Loan.....	500.00
Accrued Items Receivable.....	432,100.21	Amount Due Growers.....	237,249.75
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.....	15,371.49	Accrued Items Payable.....	768,274.06
	\$ 4,544,433.94		\$ 1,283,322.81
Deferred Charges—		Bank Loans re Vancouver Terminal—	
Applicable to Season 1932-1933.....	86,297.50	(Secured by Hypothecation of Vancouver Terminal Property).....	1,500,000.00
Deferred Accounts Receivable—		First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, 20 Years—	
Due from Growers, 1929 Pool Overpayment (Subject to our Report).....	5,393,145.56	Alberta Provincial Government (Secured by Hypothecation of Assets).....	5,649,000.00
Fixed Assets—		Reserves—	
Buildings and Operating Machinery.....	\$9,464,452.11	Elevator Reserves.....	\$4,996,843.05
Less Depreciation Reserve	1,944,256.23	Commercial Reserves.....	2,436,478.27
	\$7,520,195.88	Interest Reserves.....	835,980.86
Elevator and Office Equipment, Autos, etc.....	\$ 165,486.27	Special Reserves.....	238,264.64
Less Depreciation Reserve	81,531.66		8,507,566.82
	83,954.61	Undistributed Earnings—	
Grain Exchange Seats.....	14,851.00	Balance as at 15th July, 1932.....	862,813.12
	7,619,001.49		
Investments—			
Manitoba Wheat Pool—Mortgage Security.....	103,154.26		
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd. Shares—Cost.....	50,000.00		
Canadian Pool Agencies Ltd. Shares—Cost.....	6,670.00		
	159,824.26		
	\$17,802,702.75		\$17,802,702.75

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Statement of Operations, Alberta Pool Elevators, for Year ending July 15, 1932

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Elevator Operating Expenses.....	\$1,375,608.56	Gross Revenue from Trading and Grain Operations...	\$1,754,126.49
Office and General.....	318,485.08	Handling Charges on Stored Grain.....	554,497.94
Elevator Superintendents.....	69,506.58	Storage Charges.....	807,278.04
Elevator Maintenance Dept.....	18,556.59	Commission and Service Charges.....	38,089.89
Publicity and Advertising.....	10,732.51	Carrying Charges.....	31,065.57
U.F.A. Newspaper.....	22,918.07	Diversion Premiums.....	36,659.86
Field Service.....	20,333.05	Rentals.....	33,844.47
General Administration.....	45,044.17	Cleaning and Separation Charges.....	20,227.89
Interest, Exchange and Brokerage.....	497,645.35	Drying Charges.....	2,047.43
Depreciation.....	524,652.04	Wharfage.....	855.90
		Water Revenue.....	292.20
		Unloading Charges.....	150.15
		Sundry Revenue.....	84.80
Balance, being Net Elevator Earnings carried to			
Balance Sheet.....	375,738.63		
	\$3,279,220.63		\$3,279,220.63

Alberta Pool Elevators, Balance Sheet, July 15th, 1932

To the Shareholders,
 Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited
 Lougheed Building,
 City.

526-530 Lougheed Bldg.
 Calgary, Alberta,
 15th September, 1932.

Dear Sirs—

We have completed our audit of the books and accounts of your Company for the year ended 15th July, 1932, and submit herewith the Balance Sheet as at that date, which we have verified with the books.

Your Elevator Facilities are leased to the Alberta Wheat Pool in accordance with the agreement between your Company and the Pool. Depreciation has been provided by the Pool at the following rates:

Terminal.	
Workhouse, Storage and Office.....	5%
Terminal Elevator Equipment.....	20%
Trestles, Docks, Galleries, etc.....	10%
Country Elevators.	
Elevators, Dwellings, Coal Sheds and Flour Sheds	5%
Office Equipment.....	10%
Automobiles.....	25%
Track Loaders.....	25%
Country Elevator Equipment.....	33 1-3%

In connection with the rates of depreciation, we would point out that in previous years the Terminal property at Vancouver was depreciated at 5% per annum. A valuation was recently made by Mr. C. D. Howe and the Terminal property segregated as between Workhouse, Storage and Office, which would bear depreciation at 5% and Trestles, Docks, Galleries, etc, which would be depreciated at the rate of 10%. Provision has been made for the 10% on trestles, etc., for the past two years.

A comparison of the Depreciation Reserves at the close of the present year compared with the figure of one year ago is as follows:

July 15th, 1932.....	\$1,988,453.90
July 15th, 1931.....	1,451,792.22

Increase in Reserve.....	\$ 536,661.68
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This increase is made up as follows:

Terminal Property.....	\$ 212,474.05
Country.....	316,119.98
Equipment, etc.....	8,067.65

\$ 536,661.68

It has been decided to wreck and rebuild some of your country elevators, and at the end of the present fiscal year provision has been made in the books of the Wheat Pool to provide for all estimated losses in this connection. The elevators involved, however, are included in the present Balance Sheet at their original cost, less the usual depreciation. During the coming year, when the new work has been completed, the property accounts of your Company in respect to these elevators will be adjusted accordingly.

The loans from banks in respect of Vancouver Terminal have been reduced by \$250,000.00 during the period under review. The liability in this connection as at 15th July, 1932, was \$1,500,000.00. The interest on these loans is provided by the Elevator Department of the Pool and constitutes a charge against their operations.

As mentioned on the Balance Sheet, there is a contingent liability in respect of the 1929 overpayment of Wheat Pool amounting to \$5,649,000.00. This amount is due by the Pool to the Alberta Provincial Government, and is secured by general and specific charges against the assets of your Company.

Yours faithfully,

HARVEY & MORRISON,
 Chartered Accountants.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 15th JULY, 1932

PROPERTY—		ASSETS	
Buildings and Operating Machinery—			
Vancouver Terminal (Cost)	\$2,990,679.80		
Less Depreciation Reserve	622,024.89		
			\$2,368,654.91
438 Country Elevators			
(Cost).....	6,058,433.02		
202 Agents' Dwellings			
(Cost).....	374,763.92		
52 Coal Sheds (Cost).....	21,611.39		
32 Flour Warehouses (Cost)	18,225.00		
1 Flat Warehouse (Cost)...	738.98		
			\$6,473,772.31
Less—Depreciation Reserve	1,322,231.34		
			5,151,540.97
			\$7,520,195.88
Equipment—			
Office Furniture and Equipment (Cost).....	57,652.38		
Less—Depreciation Reserve	24,228.63		
			33,423.75
Elevator and Construction Equipment—value as at 15th July, 1932.....			17,745.84
Automobiles (Cost).....	25,178.85		
Less—Depreciation Reserve	13,690.50		
			11,488.35
Terminal Equipment (Cost)	3,714.28		
Less—Depreciation Reserve	2,939.71		
			774.57
Track Loaders (Cost).....	3,338.83		
Less—Depreciation Reserve	3,338.83		
			63,432.51
Reserve Funds—			
Depreciation Reserves.....	\$1,988,453.90		
Undistributed Earnings to 15th July, 1930.....	95,154.22		
Less—Amount invested in Elevators, etc.....			2,083,608.12
			862,796.12
Balance advanced to Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator Department for Working Capital.....			1,220,812.00
			\$8,804,440.39

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

LIABILITIES

Loans for Capital Expenditures—	
Bank Loan—secured by Hypothecation	
of Vancouver Terminal Property.....	\$1,500,000.00
Alberta Wheat Pool, Commercial Reserve	2,359,286.17
	<u>\$3,859,286.17</u>
Capital and Undistributed Earnings—	
Capital—Authorized,	
500,000 shares of \$10.00	
each.....	\$5,000,000.00
Issued and Fully Paid, 485,000 shares of	
\$10.00 each.....	\$4,850,000.00
Undistributed Earnings—	
Balance, 15th July 1931 ...	\$ 111,111.30
Less—Sundry Adjustments	15,957.08
	<u>95,154.22</u>
	<u>\$4,945,154.22</u>
Contingent Liabilities—	
Uncompleted Contract, Keoma Elevator,	
\$8,570.00. Alberta Provincial Govern-	
ment in respect of Alberta Wheat Pool	
1929 Overpayment amounting to \$5,469,-	
000.00 secured by general and specific	
charges against the assets of your Com-	
pany.	
	<u>\$8,804,440.39</u>

Alberta Wheat Pool Statement of Operations

Period 16th July, 1931, to 15th July, 1932

No. 1 POOL—	
Advances to Growers	Net Sales Value.....\$943,204.13
Initial and Interim	
Payments.....	\$727,902.05
Proportion of Admin-	
istrative Expenses	
(As per Schedule)	17,504.98
Final Payment to	
Growers.....	197,797.10
	<u>\$943,204.13</u>
	<u>\$943,204.13</u>

No. 2 POOL—

Advances to Growers	Net Sales Value.....	\$ 38,990.74
Initial Payment ...	\$ 31,871.11	
Proportion of Admin-		
istrative Expenses		
(As per Schedule)	757.63	
Final Payment to		
Growers.....	6,362.00	
	<u>\$ 38,990.74</u>	<u>\$ 38,990.74</u>

PROPORTION OF EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 15th JULY, 1932

Office Expenses—	
Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 8,204.00
Printing, Stationery and Supplies.....	936.95
Telgrams and Telephones.....	553.30
Postage.....	254.53
Audit Fees.....	500.00
Light and Power.....	12.64
Exchange.....	584.48
Excise Tax.....	170.02
	<u>\$11,215.92</u>
Fixed—	
Rent.....	1,680.00
Taxes.....	127.68
Depreciation, Insurance and Maintenance of	
Office Furniture and Equipment.....	361.01
	<u>2,168.69</u>
General Administrative Expenses—	
Staff Insurance.....	78.00
Proportion General Administration.....	4,800.00
	<u>4,878.00</u>
	<u>\$18,262.61</u>

Allocated as follows—

No. 1 Pool.....	\$17,504.98
No. 2 Pool.....	757.63
	<u>\$18,262.61</u>

CALGARY, Alberta, 29th September, 1932.

We have audited the books and accounts of Alberta Wheat Pool for the year ended 15th July, 1932, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Subject to our attached report of this date, we certify that the above Balance Sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of Alberta Wheat Pool as at 15th July, 1932, according to the best of our information and the explanations furnished to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

HARVEY & MORRISON, *Chartered Accountants.*

CALGARY, Alberta, 29th September, 1932.

Certified to be a consolidation of the Balance Sheets of Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators Limited as at 15th July, 1932, subject to our Reports in connection therewith.

HARVEY & MORRISON, *Chartered Accountants.*

CALGARY, Alberta, 15th September, 1932.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act, we have to report that we have audited the books and accounts of Alberta Pool Elevators Limited for the year ended 15th July, 1932, and have received all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 15th July, 1932, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

HARVEY & MORRISON, *Chartered Accountants.*

Terminal Handlings 1931-32

	Wheat Bushels	Coarse Grains Bushels	Screen- ings Tons
Vancouver No. 1 (Pool owned)...	17,820,381	1,349,512	6,492
Vancouver No. 2 (Leased).....	3,140,088	10,819	1,180
Prince Rupert (Leased).....	1,150,992	104	385
Victoria (Leased).....	855,536	1,270	210
	<u>22,966,997</u>	<u>1,361,705</u>	<u>8,267</u>

Organization of Wheat Pool Delegates' Meeting

Chairmen: A. B. Wood, of Riverton; E. H. Keith, of Sexsmith; H. F. Nester, of Cessford.

Order of Business Committee: J. K. Sutherland, M. E. Williamson, J. D. Madill.

Resolutions Committee: N. D. Stewart, A. W. Fraser, W. S. Morrison.

On motion of Messrs. Johansen and Ward, all Pool members, meaning thereby signers of the Second Series Contract, were admitted to the convention.

Action to Deal with Grave Emergency in Agriculture Urged by U.F.A. Conventions and Mass Meetings

Many Suggested Plans Advanced—Payment of Debts in Wheat on Basis of 60 Cents at Shipping Point Proposed—The Rumsey Farmers' Strike Proposal

From U.F.A. Conventions, from farmers' mass meetings in various parts of the Province, and in innumerable communications received from correspondents, come suggested plans to deal with the present grave emergency in the industry of agriculture.

Numerous endorsements of the plan formulated by the U.F.A. Executive for the scaling down of indebtedness, increased protection for debtors, the wheat bonus, and other measures have been recorded. We summarize a few of the proposals:

1. Rumsey mass meeting: organization by the U.F.A. Executive immediately of a complete farmers' strike for 1933, all production except for use on the farm to cease for one year commencing April 1st, 1933.

2. Donald Cameron's proposals, which have been given wide press publicity, calling for controlled inflation along lines previously described in this paper, or for controlled production by legislation (which he doubts can be secured), and for other measures.

3. Alexandra U.F.A. Convention and mass meeting demands that farmers be allowed to retain legally the proceeds realized from the sale of farm products (a) to the extent necessary to buy goods and services to continue their farming operations, and (b) that mortgage rights of foreclosure be stayed unless deliberate negligence by the farmer is proven.

4. That farmers in an organized way offer to settle their debts in wheat on basis of 60 cents a bushel net at shipping point, basis No. 1 Northern, creditors giving quit claim to the value of this amount per bushel.

5. A moratorium, called for by various conventions.

Debt Payment Basis 60 Cent Wheat

From a very well-known man who has expert knowledge of many agricultural problems and an intimate acquaintance with farm conditions gained in extensive travel in rural Alberta, comes the suggestion that the farmers of the Province be lined up in support of the following plan:

Settlement to creditors to be offered, as in section 4 above. He points out that 60 cents at shipping point is the lowest average cost of production over a ten-year period in Alberta. (He is, by the way, a technical as well as a practical agriculturist). Certain creditors, such as the International Harvester Company, recognize this. He points out that elevator companies and railways and steamship companies are getting as much out of this crop as they do out of a dollar crop; that the country districts are swarming with creditors, "some grabbing, some taking renewal notes at 8 to 10 per cent—which is no favor to the farmer."

Call Showdown

By concerted action he believes a showdown could be forced. The various creditors, under his plan, would get an equal share of the crop, and the scheme would have all the benefits of bankruptcy proceedings without many of their evils. A fair distribution of losses would be assured among all creditors.

It is suggested by this correspondent that the Central Executive of the U.F.A. get together with the Retail Merchants Association, the Mortgage Loan Association, and similar creditor interests, and work out a general scheme. "Speed is essential", as the crop is passing rapidly out of the farmers' hands. It is also essential to get the co-operation of local retailers, who could take wheat and then pass it on to wholesalers in cancellation of their debts on the same basis.

The Rumsey Mass Meeting

A complete farmers' strike in 1933 is advocated by a resolution carried by a largely attended meeting of Rumsey U.F.A. Local on November 3rd, called to consider the desperate plight of the agricultural industry.

Two resolutions were introduced and carried. The first censured the Federal Government for their failure to continue the wheat bonus in 1932 and their refusal to accept Mr. Coote's motion "tying the dollar to the pound," and asking for reconsideration of these matters; it also asked for a national marketing board for agricultural products.

"With the passing of this resolution," states a correspondent, "feeling again ran high. It was stated that this was merely another scrap of paper for the Ottawa waste paper baskets. Many farmers demanded action, claiming that they had been sitting up begging for the last twenty years, and that things had now passed that stage."

"Then the strike resolution was brought in. The main debate on this was as to whether it would be best to cease production altogether or to continue production and hold the products on the farm."

The Resolution

The resolution was carried unanimously, as follows:

"Whereas the price of wheat and other farm products has declined to such an extent, and is so out of proportion to all other commodities, that it is impossible for farmers to continue to operate; and

"Whereas we are firmly convinced that it is within the power of the Dominion Government to take various action that would help to relieve this distressed condition of agriculture, and that the said Government is knowingly and purposely ignoring our pleas for permanent reform, and emergency action alike, with

the deliberate intention of throwing the burden of the present depression on the farmers and other laboring classes so that the moneyed investors may be fully protected:

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the farmers of Alberta, instruct the Central Executive of the U.F.A. to immediately commence to organize the Province for a complete farmers' strike for 1933, and to take the necessary steps to persuade, if possible, the Farmers' organizations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to make similar preparations; and

"Be it further resolved that the Executive be instructed, concurrently with the strike preparations, to negotiate with the Dominion Government and try to induce them to take some action before April 1st, 1933, that will guarantee the farmers at least the cost of production of the various farm commodities and wheat in particular; and

"Be it further resolved that unless such guarantee be made and be found satisfactory to the Executive that they are hereby authorized to call a general strike of the farmers of the Province whereby all production of farm commodities, excepting those used on the farm, will totally cease for a period of one year commencing April 1st, 1933."

Donald Cameron's Proposal

Inflation of Canadian currency, to place it on a par with the British pound, or, in the event that this cannot be secured, controlled production of wheat, are the only immediately available remedies for the present disastrously low price levels, in the opinion of Donald Cameron, M.L.A.

In a letter to *The U.F.A.*, Mr. Cameron declares that destruction of the industry of agriculture in Western Canada is imminent—more so than is realized by governments or by the man in the street. He cites his own case as typical. He produced this year one of the best crops in his 27 years' experience in the Province—10,000 bushels of wheat, most of it No. 2 Northern. He has immediate pressing obligations to the amount of \$3,500 (including interest carrying charges at 10 per cent), with some payments on land not yet quite due. At the current price at his station, his wheat will bring 26 cents a bushel; deducting threshing and hauling charges, he has left 16 2-3 cents per bushel, or a total return of \$1,660 from his whole crop. To pay for the harvesting, Mr. Cameron sold one and a half carloads of livestock. The net cash result of a year of successful production is less than half enough to meet the pressing obligations, leaving out of the picture altogether such items as seed, feed, wages, depreciation on equipment, and interest on investment to the amount of about \$40,000; neither has he made provision for next year's operations, not even for living expenses.

"With Due Apologies"

With due apologies to Mr. Beatty and Sir John Aird, Mr. Cameron discusses mixed farming. Good quality steers are

(Continued on page 38)

"Much Ado About Nothing"

A Futile Session of Parliament—Imperial Economic Agreements Do Not Justify High Hopes Raised by Promoters of the Ottawa Conference—Co-operative Commonwealth the Only Hope.



By WILLIAM IRVINE, M.P.

A few days after Mr. Irvine's article was written Parliament adjourned. Reference to a resolution moved by Mr. Irvine, dealing with the grave conditions in agriculture and industry, is made at the end of this article—Editor.

We are now in the closing days of this part of the session. It is now possible to obtain a perspective of our efforts during the past two months, and, to say the least, the resultant view is not inspiring. Nothing could more clearly reveal just how far Parliament is from the real problems of the country than to compare the subject matter of our discussions during the major portion of the present session with the thoughts that are uppermost in the minds of the people. The people are wondering about such things as debts, the possibility of being turned out of their homes, about not being able to find employment, and indeed a very considerable percentage of them are fearful lest they will not be able to survive. Parliament's performance so far this year has been a play which might perhaps be more fittingly named "Much Ado About Nothing" than any Shakespeare ever wrote. The whole family has been quarrelling over an unimportant trifle when the home was in flames.

Virtually a Special Session

Although Parliament was called as a regular session, it was from the very earliest moment treated as a Special Session by the Government according precedence to the ratification of the Imperial Conference agreements, a procedure which deprived private members of their usual liberties of introducing bills or motions dealing with matters of public interest. While it is probable that when Parliament reassembles on the last day of January private members will then be given the opportunity of which they were deprived in the earlier part of the session, the fact remains that the activities of Parliament, with the exception of the few days spent in considering the Speech from the Throne, have been entirely devoted to consideration of the Imperial Conference agreements.

Hopes Not Justified

As to whether or not Canada will be a half of one percent better off, or worse off, twenty years from now as a result of the Imperial agreements, is highly problematical; but it is certain that the high enthusiasm with which the Conference was greeted and the great hopes of economic results fostered by the Government and entertained by the people of Canada have not been justified in any degree by the agreements themselves. As the treaties arrived at are now in operation and as no appreciable improvement is evident in the economic conditions, it may truly be said that the agreements produced nothing of an emergent character to meet the present emergent conditions and since they con-

tain no fundamental economic principle different from what has been in practice amongst nations for centuries, it is difficult to see how their adoption can mean any real reform such as the people are expecting and as the situation calls for.

Not Interested in Wrangling

In view of all the circumstances, Parliament spent a great deal more time on these agreements than they merit. Unless I am very much mistaken the people of Canada have not been giving much thought to trade treaties, nor are they interested in the wrangling that has ensued between parties in the discussion of them. The Government and the House would have shown a greater appreciation of the nation's difficulties had the agreements being passed and cleared away inside of a week and Parliament permitted to discuss and arrive at practical policies on questions of unemployment, prices of foreign products, debt, high interest and taxation.

It is no secret that the U.F.A. Members divided in the votes on the Economic Conference Agreements. Some newspapers have gloated greatly over this and argue therefrom that the protagonists of the Co-operative Commonwealth have failed to co-operate amongst themselves. Our Group at Ottawa has never been bound by any form of rigid discipline; on the contrary it has been more or less a belief of most of our members, as well as of the people of their constituencies, that individual liberty of action on the part of Members of Parliament was a virtue as compared with the machine vote of the party system.

I do not remember any vote during the years of our Association at Ottawa to which the U.F.A. Members gave more sincere consideration than was given the one under discussion and I am equally certain that every member voted conscientiously and sincerely for what he thought was the best for his people. It was no easy matter for anyone to decide who desired to let the merit of the case determine his action. For when all disadvantages are balanced against the advantages, the side upon which the balance drops is so doubtful that it is not surprising that some members went on one side of the line and some on the other.

More Important Than the Treaties

If I may be permitted to make a frank confession, I had no convictions on the matter one way or the other, and believing as I do that the unity of our efforts at Ottawa is much more important to the future of Canada than either the ratification or the defeat of the Imperial Conference treaties, I would have voted either way rather than divide the Group.

This little incident of our division as a Group on the Imperial Trade Agreements, though insignificant in itself, does suggest the question—should our Group introduce disciplinary methods so as to guarantee its unity in future? That question may be worthy of the con-

sideration of the U.F.A. Convention. Are we to be a dozen or so of separate individuals or are we to be a united Group, an instrument for the advancement of specific ends?

Our Group experiences no difficulty in having the utmost unity on all matters of recognized U.F.A. policy. Any trivial differences such as the one alluded to above which have occurred during the past years have always been on questions of more or less unimportance raised by the other parties. Nevertheless, I have always believed personally in the necessity of Group discipline and I do not hesitate to say that I believe in it now. The fact is that we are in a real fight. If our contingent is to be effective it must be united. If it is to be united it must be led according to definite purposes, and definite plans.

Discipline and Co-operation

It is impossible to either lead or unite a group without some degree of discipline. The larger the group the more necessary discipline becomes.

If the opportunity ever should come to argue the matter, I should contend that such discipline as is necessary to make a group effective is not out of harmony with the principle of co-operation. Co-operation certainly does not mean that every individual will do what he likes regardless of the rest. It does mean that he must be prepared to yield something of himself and his ideas and of his ambitions in the interests of all the rest and merge with them his purposes in a common one. Most people agree with that general principle, but the question is should a man or men in a minority be compelled by discipline to accede to the majority? Whatever may be done in the future in regard to discipline, I fail to see how there can be blame or recrimination of any kind to any individual member of the U.F.A. group for having divided on the vote ratifying the agreements. Adhering as we do to absolute individual liberty on all votes and in view also of the extreme difficulty in deciding from the multitudinous detail as to which side the balance went, there can be no question of the sincerity of any member.

Heaps' Resolution on Unemployment

Yesterday A. A. Heaps took advantage of the Government motion to go into ways and means to introduce a resolution urging action on the part of the Government in the matter of unemployment. The resolution read as follows:

"That all the words after the word 'that' be struck out and the following substituted—that in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a committee or commission be appointed to consider the economic situation in the Dominion with special reference to unemployment and to report back during the present session of Parliament."

A point of order was raised by the Prime Minister on the ground that the

amendment to the Speech from the Throne as moved by the Liberals included the same subject matter and therefore that Mr. Heaps' resolution must be considered as having been already dealt with by the House. The Speaker ruled in favor of the contention of the Prime Minister and his ruling was challenged, with the usual result that the Government side won on the basis that 6 is greater than 2.

The discussion, however, cannot be stopped merely by ruling the resolution out of order because it is the rule of the House that a member may rise and discuss any question whatsoever on a motion to go into ways and means. Already Mr. Woodsworth, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labor, have spoken on the unemployment question under the rule above mentioned.

The Prime Minister's statement was a reiteration of his speech on the same question made in the House two years ago. The substance of it was that he favors contributory unemployment insurance but that it is not within the constitutional rights of the Dominion Government to inaugurate such a scheme, the Provinces having the exclusive authority in that regard. He further stated that in order that the Provinces might be led to a decision on the matter, he had called a conference of the Provinces which would meet during the recess of Parliament and come to a decision on this and other questions.

One Great Objection

One great objection to the Prime Minister's insurance scheme is that the 700,000 or more unemployed would not be able to take advantage of a contributory scheme since they have nothing to contribute, living as they are on the Government and they never will have anything to contribute until employment is found for them; so that it would appear that the people for whom unemployment insurance had been inaugurated would not be able to come within its provisions.

As soon as the discussion on unemployment is over the U.F.A. Group will introduce a resolution dealing with the emergent conditions amongst the farmers and will ask for a writing off of interest charges outstanding; the creation of a marketing board; the bringing of our dollar to a parity with that of the money of the countries that are our chief competitors in the British market, and also will ask that the Government in spite of its announced decision to the contrary, should renew the wheat bonus. (This resolution is outlined elsewhere.—Editor.) But we are under no illusion as to the result of our efforts in this regard. We know that the Government cannot assist either the unemployed or the farmers unless they decide to abandon the present system and accept the Co-operative Commonwealth idea. The Government cannot even give a bonus to farmers because it does not know where to get the money; indeed it cannot get the money unless it creates it as it should do. If it creates the money, then the bankers lose their power, the coupon clippers shall have been abandoned and capitalism ceases. Will the Government grant a bonus under these circumstances? We think not.

Reprints of speeches made in the early part of the recent Session, by Messrs. Gardiner, Woodsworth, Irvine, Coote, MacInnis and Miss Macphail, can be secured from the U.F.A. Central Office, at five cents each. They are very well worth reading.

Farmer Members Call for Action to Deal with Emergency in Farming Industry

U.F.A. Representatives at Ottawa Press for Definite Measures to Give Farm People Relief From Intolerable Burdens—Permanent Remedy to Be Found Only in Fundamental Reconstruction

The following amendment to a motion to "go into supply" was moved in behalf of the Farmer group at Ottawa on November 24th by William Irvine, M.P., U. F. A. member for Wetaskiwin.

"Whereas the prices for farm products now prevailing are the lowest on record, and do not bring returns to the farmer sufficient to meet the cost of the current year's operations; and

"Whereas, farmers have in past years obligated themselves to pay large sums of money for goods and services and to repay loans advanced for the purchase of farm equipment and the carrying on of farming operations; and

"Whereas, such debts are being greatly increased by unpaid interest charges and through the depreciated values of their products by which alone debt can be paid;

"Therefore, be it resolved: in the opinion of this House, the Government, as emergency measures, should:

"(a) Take such action as will lead to the writing off of all accumulated interest charges outstanding and to effect a substantial reduction in interest charges for the future; and

"(b) Bring the Canadian dollar at least to that point where Canada will have a parity of exchange with her chief competitors in the British markets; and

"(c) Immediately consider the advisability of again paying a bonus on wheat, either on a bushelage or acreage basis; and

"(d) That this House is further of the opinion that the Government should create a 'marketing board' competent to supervise and control the marketing of farm products."

Picture Calamitous Conditions

In the debate which followed the introduction of this resolution, U.F.A. representatives and Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., U.F.O. member for South Grey, seized the opportunity to lay before Parliament a clear and convincing picture of the calamitous conditions now prevailing in the farming industry. Information placed in their hands by branches of the U.F.A. throughout this Province and by farmer organizations elsewhere, and the resolutions adopted by numerous mass meetings of farm people held during recent weeks, were given to the House in the course of these speeches. The amendment was finally ruled out of order by the Speaker on technical grounds, and thus could not be brought to a vote, but it served as perhaps nothing else could have done to focus public attention on the desperate need of agriculture, and the necessity for immediate action to deal with the national emergency. Several of the Farmer members deplored the waste of Parliamentary time during the session on matters of far less importance—upon issues which, in the words used by Mr. Irvine in his contribution to the current issue of *The U.F.A.*—were, after all, "Much Ado About Nothing."

To Meet National Emergency

Introducing the amendment, which was in line with the action taken by the U.F.A. Executive at a special meeting reported in our last issue, Mr. Irvine said in part: "The economic conditions prevailing in Western Canada have automatically cancelled the income of hundreds of thousands of our working people, and the same conditions have cancelled a very large percentage of the income of our agricultural population. : : : These proposals put forward in our amendment are proposals which

we think will meet an emergent situation existing today in agriculture. But this Government should not be content with emergency legislation. It should look forward to some fundamental and constructive proposals going to the very basis of the difficulty in our economic life. : : . Are we to starve in Canada because we can produce too much? That is the economic problem that confronts this Government and all other Governments, and I say that it is not sufficient for us, even if the Government were to adopt the amendment put forward, to deal merely with the emergent condition that exists today; we want them to deal with the whole situation in a fundamental manner so that we may be able to go forward, constructing a new social order which will know what to do with abundance and which will not starve its people because it has too much."

Must Bring Ruin to Nation

Alfred Speakman, M.P., who spoke next in the debate, pointed out that the Farmer Members had brought the grave condition of agriculture to the notice of Parliament on numerous occasions in recent sessions, including the special session which was then drawing to a close. "The fact that this condition cannot be perpetuated or continued for any length of time without bringing bankruptcy and ruin upon not only farming but the nation itself is equally obvious," he continued.

Not "in Humility and Ignorance"

"The man who looks upon the possible ruin facing the agricultural industry and considers it as being of no concern to him, is about as stupidly unintelligent as the man who happens to be comfortably ensconced in the top story of a

(Continued on next page, foot of column 1)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Recent Constituency Conventions

STETTLE

Splendid Speeches by Norman F. Priestley
and Premier Brownlee

By E. A. HANSON

M. R. Holder presided over the annual convention of Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Association, held in the Stettler Opera House on November 15th. After the appointment of the usual committees, the president's address, and the secretary's report, we had a very interesting and instructive address by J. E. Brown, U.F.A. Director for Camrose. A. L. Sanders gave us a very thorough and complete report of the last session of the Legislature, and Mr. Charlton of Nevis entertained the convention for ten minutes.

M. R. Holder was re-elected president by acclamation, Mrs. Chris. Meyers was elected vice-president, also by acclamation. The following were elected to the board of directors: R. S. Groat of Endiang, B. C. Duncan of Big Valley, James McConnell of Nevis, D. W. Clark of Stettler, G. E. Armstrong of Botha, and W. Brown of Castor.

The ladies of the U.F.W.A. served a splendid supper at this time, and at the very low price of 20c.

After the supper adjournment we had two splendid speeches, by Norman F. Priestley and Premier J. E. Brownlee. The former dealt with U.F.A. matters

generally and showed in a very lucid and interesting manner the need for a strong and vigorous U.F.A. organization in the Province. He informed us what the Executive was trying to do for the farmers of Alberta and how much more could be done if it would be possible to get all the farmers of the Province to join the organization. There is no question but if such was the case the demands of the Executive of the U.F.A. would have considerably more weight at Ottawa. In response to a question, Mr. Priestley dealt very briefly with the organization of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and how it was spreading all over the Dominion.

Mr. Brownlee had just recovered from a bad cold and warned his listeners that he might have to quit at any time but he made one of the best speeches the farmers of this part of Alberta ever listened to. In a very convincing and clear outline, he answered all of the criticism levelled at the Government by opposition speakers in the Camrose by-election. He showed us where every dollar of the increase in the debt of the Province since the U.F.A. came into power in 1921 had been spent. He also showed us how the money was raised. He told us that both the Conservative and the Liberal members of the Legislature had opposed the income tax. This tax he claimed was the most fair tax of any as it placed the burden of taxation on those best able to pay. Mr. Brownlee

had a very good reception at the convention and the farmers went home well satisfied that the reins of Government are in safe and efficient hands. Both speakers were tendered a very hearty vote of thanks.

A very hearty vote of thanks was passed by the delegates to the Stettler board of trade for their generous co-operation in providing such a splendid meeting place absolutely free of charge.

(Resolutions passed are dealt with elsewhere in this issue.)

NANTON-CLARESHOLM

Economic Crisis, C. C. F., Debtor and
Creditor Problem, Gold Standard
Subjects of Addresses

By HUGH F. SPENCER

The annual meeting of the Nanton-Claresholm Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A. convened in the Claresholm School of Agriculture on November 23rd, with Max E. Malchow, president, and Hugh F. Spencer, secretary, in their respective places.

The weather was warm and the attendance very good. The morning session was taken up in the appointing of a resolutions committee under the chairmanship of R. M. Walker with Mrs. Dwelle and Mr. Carey assisting, and the discussion of some resolutions.

The afternoon session was favored with an interesting and very carefully thought out address by W. Norman Smith, editor of *The U.F.A.* He dealt briefly on the necessity of a closer co-operation of the various bodies of progressive thought and how this had led to the formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The main part of Mr. Smith's address was taken up with a thoughtful study in economics dealing with some of the causes and effects of our present system on our welfare and our trade between ourselves and other nations. He pointed out that a very comprehensive study have been made by economists and technical men and it was their opinion that unemployment was here to stay unless some changes were made, because we are now able to supply all our needs, even under good times, and still there would be unemployment.

Gordon Walker, M.L.A., gave a very good report of the activities of the Provincial Government. He pointed out that the Alberta Government was in a better financial position than any of the Western Provinces. He dealt with the debtor and creditor problem, which is the most pertinent question of the present time.

W. H. Shields, M.L.A. for Macleod, gave an interesting talk on finance and its relation to the gold standard, and the way that different European countries had dealt with the situation.

Several resolutions were passed and in a few words, they declared in favor of going off the gold standard, and revising of the exemptions act from seizure to bring it up to date. The

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great skyscraper and, looking down upon the crumbling foundations, pities the poor chap in the bottom storey but does not perceive his own peril."

Henry E. Spencer, M.P., after citing in detail the ruinously low prices of farm products and describing the general conditions prevailing in his constituency, read from a manifesto passed by mass meetings of farmers in Alberta, including a manifesto which as he spoke was about to be submitted to a mass meeting at Kitscoty, which concluded with the words: "We approach this problem not 'in humility and ignorance,' but with understanding and courage, firmly resolved to secure Canadian economic reconstruction."

"These people," said Mr. Spencer, "are carrying on the great industry of agriculture and they feel that their backs are against the wall. They realize after twenty or thirty years' continuous struggle to make their homes and to improve them, that the day has come when they are holding them with the greatest difficulty, and many are being forced off their land simply because they cannot pay a dollar debt with a thirty cent product."

Greatest Crisis in Canada's History

Mr. Coote dealt in part with the great advantage enjoyed by Australian farmers owing to the depreciated Australian

currency. Of the present situation in Canada he stated: "Canada has been going through the greatest crisis in her history. It has lasted three years and is now affecting three quarters of her people. If Canada is to get out of this crisis, whatever action is taken must be initiated by this Parliament."

The Two Great Groups

Miss Macphail presented the case against the maintenance of the gold standard, and described conditions in her constituency and throughout the Dominion among the farmers and working people. "We all know," she said, "that the difficulty of our age is the distribution of goods. There are two groups in Canada and in every other country which make the distribution of goods impossible. The one is the great mass of people, at the moment the unemployed and the underprivileged, whether on the land or in the cities, who wish to consume goods but have not the money to pay for the goods they could quite easily consume. The other class consist of those people, who, by the pampering of industry and finance which we have had for so long a time, have amassed more money than they can conveniently use. . . . If we lifted the burden of Federal taxation off the masses and put it on the people who have now too much money for their economic good, we would I think be helping very much to solve our present problems."

resolution that brought out the most discussion was asking that the matter of systematic reduction of wheat acreage be brought before the coming economic conference at Geneva.

STURGEON

C. C. F. Endorsed—Mrs. Warr and Russell Love Address Gathering of Four Hundred

By GLEN STORIE

Endorsement of the formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was voted by the delegates to the Sturgeon U.F.A. annual convention, held in the Gibbons Community Hall on November 3rd. A resolution asking for revision of elevator charges was supported, as was one setting forth the need of general improvement in farming conditions. Several which called for a moratorium received indifferent success, and a number, owing to lack of time, were turned over to the incoming executive to deal with.

The afternoon session also received reports from the directors and from the secretary, showing a balance of funds at the end of the year, and from S. A. Carson, M.L.A., on Provincial matters.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Glen Storie, (re-elected) president; Mrs. Lowe (re-elected) and C. F. Flack, vice-presidents; R. Goddard (re-elected) secretary-treasurer.

Supper and lunch were served in the basement of the hall by Gibbons U.F.W.A., and were greatly appreciated by the members and visitors present.

In the evening Mr. Rafn, of Bon Accord, Wheat Pool delegate, spoke briefly on Pool matters, to obtain an expression of opinion on the new contracts for 1933. Owing to the indisposition of the Premier, Russell Love, M.L.A. ably filled the vacancy and gave a very interesting talk on Provincial matters. Mrs. A. H. Warr, substituting for Norman F. Priestley, who had been called East, gave a very able talk on organization matters and the C.C.F. Both speakers were listened to very appreciatively by an audience of nearly four hundred.

TABER

Medical Contracts Discussed—Hon. R. G. Reid Speaks on Provincial Affairs

Taber U.F.A. Provincial constituency convention, held in the Social Hall, at Taber, on November 16th, was attended by about 125 persons, says a report in the *Taber Times*.

After a short talk on Provincial matters J. J. McLellan, M.L.A., introduced Hon. R. G. Reid, who, dealing with the question of rural telephones, pointed out that every rural telephone put back into service at the reduced rate meant an addition to the deficit of the system, which is not yet self-supporting. He spoke of contemplated changes in the Lands Act, relative to lease rentals. In regard to prices of farm products, Mr. Reid declared that going off the gold standard would alleviate conditions somewhat, but would not of itself bring back prosperity.

Following a discussion of the proposal to obtain a medical contract with Taber doctors, Fred Porter and O. Asplund

Coming Conventions

Federal

East Calgary: The annual convention of the East Calgary U.F.A. Federal C. A. will be held at the Public Library, Calgary, on December 16th, commencing at 2 p.m. George Wall, president, announces that Norman F. Priestley and William Irvine, M.P., have been invited to address the convention.

Macleod: The annual convention of Macleod U.F.A. Federal C. A. will be held in the Claresholm School of Agriculture on Friday, December 9th, at 1 p.m. Hugh F. Spencer, secretary, announces that Hon. J. F. Lymburn, attorney-general, will speak at the evening session.

Provincial

Innisfail: At the Royal Theatre, Innisfail, at 2 p.m. on Friday, December 9th. Donald Cameron, M.L.A., will speak, and Premier Brownlee and Elmer Roper, of Edmonton, will address the evening session.

Ocotoks-High River: At High River, on Wednesday, December 7th, at 2:30 p.m. A public meeting in the evening will be addressed by Hon. R. G. Reid and Hon. George Hoadley.

were appointed a committee to canvass the district for signatures.

Miss Molly Coupland spoke on Junior work, and Jack McKillican gave some good advice as to making use of the Government library.

S. M. Hanna is president of the association for next year; A. P. Hempel and F. J. Halpin are vice-presidents and J. Leahy is secretary.

MACLEOD

Wheat Acreage, Exemptions Act, C. C. F., Condition of Agriculture, Subjects of Resolutions Carried

By H. RENKENBERGER

The snow storm which continued all day somewhat limited the attendance at the annual convention of Macleod U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Monarch on November 9th.

After disposing of the routine business, the convention took up the consideration of resolutions, of which there were 18. These included such old-time favorites as the reduction of duties, reduction of freight rates between the Western Provinces on fruits and grain, high cost of machinery repairs, exchange situation, etc. Among those of more recent appearance might be mentioned reduction in wheat acreage, revision of the Exemptions Act, approval of the action taken at the U.F.A. Edmonton Conference and the Farmer and Labor Conference in Calgary, etc. A resolution asking for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the condition of agriculture in Western Canada was also strongly endorsed.

W. H. Shield, constituency member, talked briefly on various current topics including Government expenditures and efficiency. It was with much regret that his audience heard him say, in closing his remarks, that owing to his failing hearing he intended to retire at the end of his present term. He further added that while he continued in office he would

present the views of the farmers without fear and without favor.

Gordon Walker, M.L.A. for Claresholm, gave an instructive talk on the Turner Valley situation, briefly tracing the steps which resulted in the present conservation law, which he said was the voluntary agreement of the operators.

The following officers were elected: President, Ernest Brown; Vice-presidents, F. H. Laing, John Green and Jas. Freeman; Secretary, H. Renkenberger.

WETASKIWIN

E. R. Rasmuson was re-elected as president of Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, at the annual convention held in the U.F.A. Hall, Wetaskiwin, on November 8th. H. G. Young and Mrs. T. H. Howes were chosen vice-presidents and J. O. Harvey secretary-treasurer.

A number of resolutions were dealt with; those forwarded for the Provincial Annual Convention are summarized elsewhere in this issue.

LAC STE. ANNE

Revision of Farm Indebtedness Urged by Largely Attended Gathering

By Mrs. E. JACKSON

Practically all Locals in the constituency were represented at the semi-annual convention of the Lac Ste. Anne Provincial C. A., and some 150 visitors were also present. The convention was held at Rochfort Bridge on November 22nd.

Declaring that disparity in price levels was the root cause of the present crisis, and that there was no immediate prospect of dealing with this disparity in a fundamental way, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Be it resolved that the Government be requested to appoint immediately a commission to make a compulsory revision of all farm indebtedness with a view to relieving the present situation to the utmost extent possible; let it further be resolved that the Government act in conjunction with the other prairie Provinces and the Dominion Government if possible."

At about five-thirty Hon. Perren Baker and Dr. Alexander of the University of Alberta arriving after a trying trip from Edmonton. The Minister gave an address on the Government, education and the times. On being questioned, he stated that he thought the schools would be kept open.

Dr. Alexander spoke on the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, outlining how it came into being, its aims, and what it stands for.

The ladies of Rochfort Bridge provided lunch for the delegates, which was very much appreciated, and Mrs. E. Jackson of Balm gave three songs which were cordially received.

GRANDE PRAIRIE

C. C. F. and Government Record Subjects of Addresses—Hugh Allen Replies to Critics

The organization of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and the fact that the farmers "are thinking today as they never thought before" were cited as grounds for hopefulness in the present

(Continued on page 26)

Time to Step on the Gas!

The Race Between Radical Change and Chaos—The Disclosures of Technocracy—Colossal Productivity of Modern Industry Paves the Way to a Leisured Social Order



By the EDITOR

In this Age of Plenty—when the means of production in the hands of men are capable of providing for all a standard of living incomparably higher than that of any other age in the world's history—poverty, destitution and grave distress are increasing on every hand.

Agriculture and industry alike are faced by the most colossal breakdown in modern times, a calamity due, not as were the social calamities of earlier ages, to scarcity and famine, but to the inability of the present financial-industrial order to distribute to the people who need them the good things of life which can be produced in abundance.

Farmers whose products cannot be sold even at prices much below the cost of production, are saddled with debts which in multitudes of cases can never be paid, and their families are suffering unparalleled hardships. In the cities, men and women in increasing numbers are losing their sources of income, and are dependent upon relief.

Want Everywhere Increases

Working people whom the false friends of the farmers are wont to picture as fattening upon the farmers' destitution, are themselves in vast numbers in want; and not only working people, but many who have occupied important positions in the professional or business world. Those who have been thus disinherited cannot pay from their own financial resources—which have vanished—even for the simplest necessities of food or clothing or shelter, made, too often, from primary products which have been sold at a loss to the producer. The strange, topsy-turvy world into which Alice of the famous children's story was initiated by the Mad Hatter, seems sanity itself as compared with the real world of today. Eminent figures in finance, such as the Governor of the Bank of England, who have been struggling to fit expanding twentieth century industry within the strait-jacket of a financial system designed for the eighteenth, confess "in ignorance and humility" that they can "see no clear light at the end of the tunnel." The time has come for vital change; for a new leadership in finance and industry and public affairs; for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth in which the vast

creative powers of applied science shall be freed to serve without limit the needs of man.

A Two-fold Task

At a time when our farm people are virtually bankrupt, when governing bodies are at their wits' end to relieve the distress, when the plight of the farmers and of large numbers of the people of the cities is becoming desperate; when farmers' conventions and mass meetings bear witness to the imperative necessity for action to lighten the burden of indebtedness and enable agriculture to carry on, the task of today is two-fold. Depreciation of the Canadian dollar to parity with the pound sterling or below it; the scaling down of debt; the protection of the farm people in the occupancy of their homes—all these are urgently called for, and will provide a breathing spell during which it may be possible to plan for the future. But because of the tendency in certain quarters to prescribe as remedies which will ensure a return of "prosperity," courses of action whose outcome cannot possibly fulfil the expectations which have been raised, I wish in the present article to lay before readers of *The U.F.A.* a few facts and figures which have been made known by the group of engineers and economists known as Technocracy, to whom I have previously referred in "Notes by the Way."

A Wheat Conference

It is all very well to hold a conference of representatives of the great wheat exporting countries. Let us have it, and good luck to it. It may accomplish some good, and nothing that holds out the least prospect of good should be left undone. But the time has surely passed when sane men and women can be led to believe that such a conference, in the face of the colossal scale of the world breakdown, can, as the people have been assured, restore "prosperity." The roots of the evil lie too deep for any minor operation. And those who hold out to the people the hope of speedy change and a happy issue out of their afflictions as the result of the suggested conference on wheat are asking them to accept a mirage as reality, as surely as they were when years ago they advocated large scale immigration from Europe as a cure for the maladies of agriculture in the

"RADICAL CHANGE ALONE CAN PULL US OUT OF THE MIRE"

"The United States is much nearer a complete industrial collapse, as a result of the events of the last three years, than the vast majority of its citizens realize. . . . It is after sober, scientific review of such facts" (the facts given by Technocracy.—*Ed.*) "that our engineers report that we are faced with the threat of national bankruptcy, and perhaps general chaos within eighteen months." (The near future) "will witness a succession of remedial palliatives to be offered by our legislative bodies, our financial institutions and social organizations. America in that period will witness a procession of the dumb, the halt and the blind, stumbling from one futile gesture to another into a final sublimation of fear. That procession of the blind will include all the essence of futility in its many varied forms from the mild buck-passing program of 'share the work' to the anticipated probable legislation of rent and private debt moratoriums, to those twins of finality, the dole and complete inflation. . . . Only a radical change of immense proportions can pull us out of the mire."—Wayne W. Parrish, in survey of the findings of Technocracy in *The New Outlook*.

West, disparaging the U.F.A. Members at Ottawa who took an opposite stand; or when they predicted after the collapse of 1929 that wheat would never fall below the dollar mark; or when in 1931, they predicted that wheat would rise to the dollar level before the end of the year. Donald Cameron, whose views are presented elsewhere, was, of course, not one of these. He has consistently held to the belief in the necessity for social reconstruction; he has never sought to divide the farmers and labor forces into warring camps, to the obvious advantage of the financial hierarchy whose motto is "Divide the people and Rule;" and I am sure that in advocating a conference of wheat exporting countries he does not entertain, and does not wish anyone else to entertain, any excessive hopes. I am sure that is true also of many others who rightly wish such a consultation to be held. But the long succession of conferences of various kinds since the close of the war—disarmament conferences, economic conferences without number, and the Dawes Plan and Young Plan and their successors, and the world wheat conference held at Rome, have led us to expect but modest results from such gatherings so long as the people fail to assert their power and insist upon vital change such as no Government committed to financial orthodoxy is willing or able to bring about.

It may be said, in passing, that the fear of war is one of the chief reasons for the raising of barriers against our wheat by countries which aim to become self-sustaining; that war is the inevitable outcome of the present financial-economic system; and that nothing short of radical financial and economic reconstruction which will remove the underlying causes of war, can give us again an assured market for our wheat in Europe. To discuss the proposed international wheat conference, however, is not the purpose of the present article.

Turning Point in History

When in the middle ages, two great astronomers overthrew the belief then held that the sun and the stars revolve daily round the earth, they met with the opposition of all the established institutions of their day. The contrary theory that the earth revolves daily on its axis was, however, eventually established. The resulting change in human thought was not confined to the field of astronomy, but extended to many other fields, and led to the destruction of age-long beliefs. I think we may have reached, in the so-called science of economics, a similar turning point in history, and one of even greater significance to the human family; and that all human institutions are likely in consequence to undergo radical change in the near future.

Thanks to the astonishing progress made by science and engineering, as revealed in the findings of Technocracy, there seems reason to believe that mankind is on the eve of a completely new era. The need for human labor to produce the essentials and many of the comforts of a high civilization is rapidly diminishing, and seems likely in the near future to become merely the basis of life in a state in which the happy and wise employment of leisure shall be the chief concern of man. And that, not in any remote future, but IMMEDIATELY if we have the good sense to organize rationally and fairly the great productive mechanism which is today ready for our use. We are living in an age of plenty, but continue to act upon the principles in industry and economics and in our social life which satisfied our grandfathers, born before the age of scarcity ended. In the summary given below I shall repeat some of the statements made in "Notes by the Way" in previous issues.

The group known by the name "Technocracy" was organized more than ten years ago under the leadership

REALITIES OF THE AGE OF PLENTY

"Contrary to general opinion, we are not poor. We are rich and getting richer every day and every year. In goods and services, the things that people live by, we are rich. Money is not wealth—you cannot live on gold. We are richer than in 1929; but unfortunately the system under which we live does not allow us to reap the benefit. Money must be made to fit goods, and not goods to fit money. We must learn the economics of plenty and forget the economics of scarcity."—Lord Melchett.

"Technocracy tells us that with what is known now about the application of technology, the adult population of this nation would have to work only four hours a day, four days a week to supply us with all our material needs."—Wayne W. Parrish in *The New Outlook*.

"There is no escape from this, mankind has got to become a leisured class."—Will Dyson in *The New English Weekly*.

of Howard Scott, who became the technician of the Muscle Shoals power project. As I have previously stated, the late Charles P. Steinmitz, electrical expert of the General Electric Company, and the late Thorstein Veblen, a famous economist, were members of the original group. Among present members are Dr. Richard Tolman, professor of physics at California Institute of Technology, and Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the department of industrial engineering of Columbia University; Bassett Jones, consulting engineer; Frederick Lee Ackerman, architect; Robert L. Davison, housing engineer; D. Hitchcock, metallurgical engineer, and numerous others. The survey covers the past hundred years. Only 150 of the 3,000 or so industries to be investigated have as yet been dealt with; and the group is now being enlarged by the addition of many other leaders in various sciences. The interviews given by Mr. Scott have merely lifted a corner of the curtain, so to speak, but what is made public is sufficient to show that the present system is doomed, and that it must be replaced quickly, if civilization is to survive.

Vast Increase in Productive Power

Mr. Scott points out that for 7,000 years mankind had to depend for production mainly upon the power of his own muscles and of draught animals. The first industrial revolution, which began with the discovery of steam by James Watt—that idle youth who must have seemed to the members of his family to be wasting his time watching the behaviour of steam in a tea kettle—changed all that; and today, in actually existing plant, the world's resources of energy are about nine million times as great as the resources which man could command during the previous 7,000 years. Efficiency in production has advanced with increasing speed since the turn of the twentieth century, so rapidly, in fact, that Technocracy estimates that even if the so-called "prosperity" levels of 1929 could be restored, not more than half of the 12 or 13 million unemployed in the United States could again hope to find jobs; while "if the production curves of basic commodities continue downward for another two years"—which this group of experts think possible—"we shall see unemployment rising to the ominous proportions of 20 millions."

Let us consider a few other paragraphs from inter-

"WAR MORE NATURAL THAN MODERN PEACE"

"Modern war is unnatural and terrible even according to the standards of animal biology. It is unrelieved by a trace of the glory and adventure that used to spread a sort of halo round a conflict to the death between two mutually incompatible races or religions. Yet on the physical side, war is a more natural condition than modern peace. In war, whatever the merits of the combatants, they are fighting for their lives, they need things desperately, they know how to make them and they do make them. In modern peace, men are also fighting as desperately for their lives and for those of their families, they know how to make the things they need, they are willing to make them. They starve and are submerged not because of a shortage but because of a glut."—Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., F.R.S.

views given by Mr. Scott, repeating first the figures which I have quoted in previous issues:

The number of persons engaged in the iron and steel industry in the United States was the same in 1929 as in 1887, but the output was nine times as great. The maximum of employment was reached in the United States in 1918, and unemployment has been increasing ever since; though total production did not reach its maximum until 1929. "This ratio of increased production and declining employment," states Mr. Scott, "is to be found in every major industry." The more total output increases, the greater, over a term of years during periods of "prosperity," the number of persons thrown out of employment.

Predicted the Business Breakdown

Let it be said here that the charts which Technocracy prepared years before the collapse of the stock markets, clearly indicated the coming of the breakdown, though the early months of 1930 rather than the fall of 1929 was the time indicated. That the collapse was inevitable under the present system had thus been foreseen by this group of leading engineers and technical men, and I understand that they were eager to give their charts publicity. At that time, however, the press preferred to publish the optimistic statements of the Roger Babsons, and other business "experts," and of many prominent men, including President Hoover, who seemed to imagine—or at least desired the people to imagine—that capitalist "prosperity" would prove eternal.

Wayne W. Parrish, who in various New York papers (*Herald-Tribune* and *The Times* and others) and in *The New Outlook*, has written a series of articles based on interviews with Mr. Scott, describes some of the findings of Technocracy in somewhat the following fashion:

Some Comparisons

A shoemaker of ancient Rome took five and a half days to make a pair of shoes. The 7,200 shoemakers in the Shoemakers' Guild of Roman days would make only 7,200 pairs of shoes in five and a half days. The same number of employees in a modern shoe plant could produce in five and a half days 595,000 pairs of shoes. But by whom—if the shoemakers went on making shoes at this speed, for eight hours or so every working day—could these shoes be used? A few such factories would in a few weeks produce far more shoes (if they continued to work the usual number of hours) than could be used

by all the people of North America, including the penniless farmers and the penniless unemployed who go ill-shod.

"The ancient miller of Athens or Rome ground out in a day, between his two crude milling stones, a barrel to a barrel and a half of indifferent flour. A modern flour mill in Minneapolis produces 30,000 barrels a day per man with a much shorter working day and a much better flour. But for whom?

"Even a century ago in these United States one man produced 25 tons of pig iron each year while it took another man a year to produce 800 tons of iron ore. In 1929 we mined on the Mesabi range at the rate of 20,000 tons per man per year and in four weeks moved a greater tonnage than that of the Khufu pyramid at Gizeh, while our modern blast furnace technique has made it possible for one man today to produce 4,000 tons of pig iron per annum."

To produce an automobile in 1904 a total of 1,219 men working one hour each were required; in 1919 the number was 303; in 1929 it had been reduced to 92, less than one-third as many as were needed ten years previously.

The increase in efficiency, reducing the necessity for human labor, has continued through the present economic crisis. One hundred men working today in five brick plants can produce as many bricks as 2,370 plants could produce during the building boom of 1929. Where are all the unemployed bricklayers going to find employment again, even if "prosperity" be restored? And if bricklayers and ironworkers and shoemakers and workers in other industries are deprived in rapidly increasing numbers of the jobs from which alone they can obtain incomes, where are the farmers to find markets for their products? Eventually, it would seem, the principal markets will be the relief camps.

Cigarettes, formerly produced at the rate of five or six hundred per hour, can now be produced at the rate of two or three thousand. In New Jersey a rayon yarn plant is being built which requires no human labor except in supervision, and can run for 24 hours a day.

Sweeping and Drastic Change

In the face of these facts, who will again venture to predict that all that is needed to solve the world's economic problems and set the majority of wage-earners to work again at good wages is a conference between wheat exporting countries to curtail the exports of wheat and cut down wheat production by allotting quotas to producers on the basis of their acreage of cultivatable land, or some similar basis? The whole industrial world, including agriculture, is faced by the necessity for sweeping and drastic change; in order that, instead of increasing misery, our efficiency in production may bring increasing comfort and increasing leisure to all. And, in the opinion of the writer, the first step must be taken in the field of finance, which controls distribution.

"Unemployment" for Wheat Growers

But "let us go out and look at the wheat!" What of technical progress in the mechanical side of agriculture itself? What must such progress mean, for instance, to the wheat grower? How many wheat growers, each working perhaps twice as long as the worker in the cities, are required to supply the needs of the consumers? Technocracy makes some interesting statements:

"In agriculture one man can do in one hour what it required 3,000 hours for him to accomplish in 1840." (Is he 3,000 times as wealthy?) To prepare the soil for the wheat crop grown in the United States in 1929, 6,000,000 men would have been needed if the methods

used in 1830 had been employed. With the best modern equipment (such as 60 duckfoot gang plows) says Technocracy, 4,000 men could have seeded the whole crop.

And how many men would have been required to seed Canada's wheat crop? The United States had 61,460,000 acres in wheat in 1929, and Canada had 25,260,000. According to Technocracy's calculations, therefore, about 1,600 men would have seeded the whole of the Canadian crop. The wheat acreage of Australia was 14,980,000 and that of Argentina 13,590,000 which, added to the acreages of Canada and the United States, makes a total of 115,290,000. Fewer than 8,000 men in these major exporting countries could have done all the work.

An "Engineering" Possibility

Of course, it would be absurd to suggest that this would be *practically* possible today. I imagine that Technocracy's estimate is intended to show merely what might be done if the area seeded to wheat were one vast field, in which the most up-to-date machinery (some of which, as yet, is not in use except on a few large scale farms, though the machine works could supply it), and this machinery were used under ideal conditions. It is, I take it, an engineering possibility for 4,000 men to put in a crop over a farm of 61,460,000 acres. I hope to be able to obtain detailed information as to the manner in which the estimate is reached. But if, in actual practice, five or ten times as many men as the estimated number would be required, using the most efficient equipment, the figures would still be startling enough. It is clear that in a rationally conducted economic system a steadily diminishing number of persons will be needed to provide the world's food supply, while at the same time the standard of living of all, no matter how short hours may become, can be raised indefinitely.

Canada's Real Income

Technocracy measures the power to provide the good things of life to any community in terms of energy applied to natural resources, and not in terms of "money"—the tickets used in distribution. Upon this basis, what is the real income of Canada? It is the goods and services that can be provided by its people, with the help of mechanical plant on the farms and in the factories and workshops, and it is or should be limited, not by the supply of money (tickets) but only by the actual resources of the country. And as to over-production of factory products, let that not be spoken of until every home, rural and urban, is equipped with electric light and power and refrigeration, modern plumbing and hot water heating. But of this subject, and of the bearing of foreign markets on home production and distribution, it will be necessary to write on another occasion.

I think the information which has been given publicly by Technocracy is sufficient to show the immense power of modern industry to supply mankind (at least in the highly developed countries) with all its needs with a small expenditure of human labor. This, and the permanency of unemployment and the certainty that it will increase as the years pass, whatever ups and downs there may be, are the central truths by which all policies must be judged, whether they be financial reform, inflation or deflation, public ownership, and others. Technocracy shows that in all industries labor costs are becoming steadily a smaller proportion of total costs, and in some tend almost to vanish. One way of disposing of the unemployment problem would be to kill off the unemployed. What would this mean? Take the figure of 12,000,000 today in the United States, and estimate an average of two dependents upon each unemployed person. That would be 36,000,000 people to be disposed of—36,000,000 fewer mouths to consume bread and meat and dairy products, and as many fewer bodies to be clothed with the products of the factories, and persons to be housed. How long would agriculture or industry survive today the shrinkage of markets?

Leisure and Plenty for All

The question then is, how shall unemployment be distributed?

As a means of progressively degrading an increasingly large number of disinherited citizens, or as a means of creating abundant leisure for all? I suggest that the proper name for unemployment is leisure; and that we cannot have too much of it, if only we can organize our system of distribution sanely.

Technocracy is of the opinion that advantage cannot be taken of the immense resources placed at the disposal of mankind by scientists and inventors and engineers under the present financial system. Mr. Scott declares that all the attempts of the Reconstruction Banking Corporation in the United States are doomed to failure. They are "merely shuffling the debt pieces. They think that by reshuffling the deck of cards you can affect the number of cards in the deck. All that you do is to re-allocate the cards." By pumping from \$8 to \$10 thousand million dollars into "social works and the like," they might bring some temporary revival, but "the resulting downward oscillation" would probably be so serious that it "would bring to an end all social activity." The people are faced by the "dilemma of having to desert a system which has become obsolete and simultaneously of having to design a new system to take its place."

"Cutting Our Coat According to Our Cloth"

So much for the preliminary investigation of Technocracy. It shows that leisure is being forced upon us, almost it would seem against our will, against our own ignorantly obstructionist policy of eternally seeking to cut down the consumption of the masses of the people. This is commonly called "cutting our coat according to our cloth"—surely the most foolish description imaginable of what we are actually doing. For the trouble is that there is a superabundance of cloth, sufficient to make several times as many coats as we need perhaps, while our tailor is prohibited from cutting the required suit lengths because he does not possess a gold yard stick—and it is a crime against "sound tailoring" to use any other kind of yard stick. The tailor must close his shop, keep his shelves full of uncut cloth, and his family short of boots and bread, because there is a shortage of this particular kind of yardsticks. And so, as John Maynard Keynes has said: "If we carry 'economy' of every kind to its logical conclusion, we shall find that we have balanced the budget at nought on both sides, with all of us flat on our backs, starving to death from a refusal, for reasons of economy, to buy one another's services."

Is there no way in which this superabundance of good things which the engineers can give us can be distributed to the community in the form of commodities and leisure? Undoubtedly it can be done, and the Canada-wide response to the presentation of the program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the growth of the Monetary Reform League are evidence that in this Dominion the people are determined that it shall be done. As a distinguished writer, A. R. Orage, who first gave publicity to the works of Major C. H. Douglas, recently stated: "It is a proven fact that no nation, no empire, and no civilization, has ever died from failure to know a way out. What nations die of is the will of its intellectual and moral leaders to take it." Those who are rallying their forces everywhere in the new Federation and the L.S.R. have made up their minds that it shall be taken:

Prometheus Bound Must be Freed

Applied science is the actual father of our modern industrial civilization as Prometheus was the mythical father of the earliest civilization upon the earth. Our modern Prometheus, like his classical prototype, has stolen fire from heaven and bestowed it upon man for his use in a score of sciences and arts, but remains bound today by innumerable visible and invisible strands of a patently obsolete, confining financial-economic order, and an obsolete social morality and superstitious deification of work for its own sake. Even at a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sir Alfred Ewing—a gentleman who doubts the ability of men to adapt themselves ethically to the leisure with

(Continued on page 24)

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Patronage Dividends

Members of Central Office staff have been busy for some time computing the dividends due on purchases made during the quarter ending October 31st. Cheques have been sent to 75 Locals and 10 District Associations. The Local secretary who receives a cheque for around one hundred dollars of patronage dividends will have no difficulty getting a quorum for the meeting which is to decide what to do with the money. There have been times when members of our Locals might have been a little indifferent on a matter like that; but one hundred dollars means something in a Local U.F.A. treasury these days.

Co-operative Associations and Dues

The harvest has been so prolonged in many parts of the Province and consequently the meetings held so few that many of our co-operative associations, which had arranged with their members to credit membership out of dividends accruing during the year, have been unable to complete their returns in time for the closing of the fiscal year of Central Office. Sums forwarded later will not swell the total of financial receipts, it is true. It is important, however, to note that the membership year does not close until December 31st and that every member added will increase the total to be reported at the Annual Convention, January 17th-20th.

Extension of Co-operation

The new vitality which is being given to the farm movement in many districts, in spite of—or is it because of?—hard times, by means of co-operation as consumers, augurs well for the future. We urge upon our Locals' officials to do everything possible during these winter months to pool the purchasing power of the farmers of their districts. If the members of the U.F.A. will get together for that end, hold a meeting or meetings, explore the possibilities and determine to make the experiment, much will be accomplished even in those areas which have so far held back.

New Fields of Effort

At the meeting of the Co-operative Committee on November 23rd-4th-5th, a number of very interesting new lines were discussed. The volume of business which we are able to direct into one channel is without doubt attractive to manufacturers and distributors. The recent Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa may not have done much to solve the economic problem of the farmers of Western Canada. It has, however, had this effect, that certain British manufacturers—who, by the way, know something of the possibilities of co-operation because they have lived in its presence and seen its strength—have seen this rising Alberta movement and are eager to connect themselves with it. We have only begun to co-operate. The field is practically illimitable.

Large Total Business

The combined totals of the business of the fifteen co-operatives now formed, together with those of the many Locals in districts not yet organized under the Coronation plan, will run into very large figures at the end of this year. It is to be remembered in this connection that it is only two and a half years since the first constituency co-operative was formed and that many of those formed during the past year were not ready to do business till late in the summer.

In all these things we must think of the future as well as the immediate present. The more combination we have the greater our strength will be. In addition to our savings in a time when every dollar counts we shall have developed a strong organization with men in every community who are trained in the technique of co-operation.

Keep Fruits of Organization Within Your Grasp

It is a matter of some regret, perhaps owing to the fact that our members and officers were all busy trying to do the season's work on the farm with the least possible hired help, that we did not get action soon enough during the summer to ensure the buying of tank car or drum car quantities of oil for harvest use. A splendid start was made in the spring and should have provided enough incentive through the savings effected for more co-operative activity in the fall. While we understand fully the difficulties in the way, especially the shortage of cash, we are wondering if there are not a few farmers who are prepared to go so far as to co-operate to force a lower price from competitive interests and then let the fruits of organization slip out of their fingers. These matters should be considered at Local meetings this winter and some careful preparation made for next season.

We would suggest that there are many small lines in which co-operative action would pay. We can and do pay the freight upon one hundred pounds or more of tires, tubes, rubber belting, hose, etc., also upon two or more batteries; also upon two or more sixty pound cases of Southern Alberta honey. In such lines as gopher poison, formaldehyde, anti-freeze, etc., our members can take advantage of bargains we have made and get a first class product at a saving.

Ottawa Conference and Living and Production Costs

(Review of International Co-operation)

The wider international aspects of Ottawa are of interest to all co-operators, but the result which specially appeals to our world organization of consumers is the effect of Ottawa on the consumers' interests, and whether its results tend to raise the cost of living and the costs of production. There can be little doubt but that they will do both and that, just as the recently adopted tariffs have already increased the cost of necessities, so will the agreements of Ottawa add to the burden in the near future. We suggest that the root of the evil is, as ever, to be found in the capitalist profit-making system, and that the economic plan of our Co-operative Movement is the only real solution now in practice. The application of Co-operative Principles by the elimination of the profit-making motive is capable of finding in the world's resources today the means of satisfying every reasonable need of its population, and in the International Co-operative Organization of Production and Consumption we have the best remedy for the evils of tariffs and the basis of a sound economic policy.

There were 1,132 co-operative associations in Canada at the end of 1931 with a total membership of 756,420. These associations include productive, marketing, credit and savings, community hall and miscellaneous societies. The most important of the co-operative marketing associations are those in Western Canada formed to market wheat and other farm products.

Correspondence

COMPLETE CHANGE ONLY REMEDY

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Much has been written—and much has been done—in an endeavor to patch up the present economic system, but it is evident to all thinking persons that a complete change is the only remedy that is going to save Western Canada, at least, from ruin.

In a recent copy of your paper you mentioned what has been done for farmers by means of the Debt Adjustment Act. True, this has been useful in some respects, but after all, it has been no remedy, the trouble being deeper seated than this Act has been able to touch.

Circumstances take me into the homes of many farmers, and everywhere I go I find distress and worry beyond words. I find farmers and their families deprived of the necessities of life, living in constant dread of being turned from their homes, their women nervous wrecks through the incessant dunning of mortgage and other companies.

A Case Described

I cite one case in particular as an example of what is really happening in spite of the fact that the press has stated that mortgage companies have promised to show the greatest leniency to farmers under present adverse conditions, and if this case will not show the necessity of a change of system, I think nothing will.

In 1929 a farmer of twenty years' standing was forced by ill health to rent his farm on a third share basis. This half section carried a mortgage of \$2,500, all of which sum had been put back into the place in permanent improvements. All interest on mortgage, taxes, etc., then due was paid up to date at time of his removal. This farm is situated in a district with previous good crop record and has approximately 300 acres under cultivation. For the next few years, weather conditions and depressed prices being against him, his returns on a third share basis were as follows: 1929—51 bushels of wheat, which did not pay his share of combining expenses; 1930—Nothing threshed; 1931—Crop damaged by frost, net returns to owner, \$54; 1932—Proceeds, \$262.55.

During this time of depressed prices and bad weather conditions he kept the place going at a heavy loss to himself, was forced to assist his tenant with horses, feed, combining expenses, repairs, fencing and other expenses, crippling himself financially to do it, and now he is absolutely at the end of his resources, the mortgage company is bringing action to take from him the place in which is sunk 20 years of hard work and all his capital.

Early in this year they obtained from the court an order nisi, which means he had three months to pay all arrears and redeem—an absolute impossibility on which it is useless to comment. However, he was given an opportunity to continue farming operations and sink more capital until just before harvest at which time the Company applied to the court for the appointment of an official receiver to intercept the whole of the 1932 crop (owner's share). Not being satisfied with obtaining the whole of these returns, they immediately started final proceedings for foreclosure.

The case of this farmer is being watched

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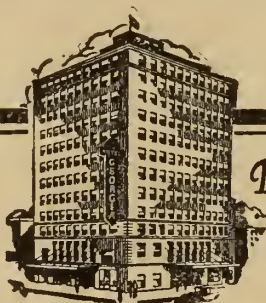
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with the utmost indignation by the representatives of various farmers' bodies, and in view of the fact that one finds it hard to believe such a case of persecution, this farmer's file for three years containing all correspondence between himself and the company, is open for inspection.

Bankruptcy Act Only Hope

I see no hope for the farmers but to take advantage of the Bankruptcy Act, it being the only fair and honorable way to deal with this situation.

Only wholesale bankruptcy among farmers, as occurred some years ago in

parts of the United States, will ever show the necessity of getting this worn-out system changed for a more efficient one, and open the eyes of the world to what is really taking place. If a farmer with years of experience cannot make ends meet, how can he expect men of lesser experience to do so for him. I contend that wholesale bankruptcy, forcing a change of system, is going to prove the only satisfactory solution.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

Faithfully yours,

J. R. BOON.

1217-20th Ave. N.W., Calgary.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 19)

dark circumstances, in an able address by C. F. Hopkins, president of the Grande Prairie U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, to its annual convention. Mr. Hopkins paid tribute to the work of *The U.F.A.* and other "able and enlightened periodicals;" partly through this influence, the farmers were rapidly becoming the most intelligent class in society. The speaker expressed gratification at the victory of C. A. Ronning, in Camrose, over the old political parties.

Resolutions were carried urging that the Federal Government take steps to place a normal amount of money in circulation, asking reduced interest rates, recommending reduction of indemnities of Provincial Members, advocating that telephone costs be met out of taxes on land, and that restrictions be placed on the taking of securities.

Uri Powell was elected president and C. Hopkins secretary, the former officers having expressed their desire to be relieved of their duties; J. C. Grant is vice-president. The executive were re-elected as follows: F. Brewer, W. Grearson, W. Cassie, J. H. Harris and J. C. Grant.

I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director, spoke on the "Co-operative Commonwealth," and said that only by uniting the efforts of the progressives of the rural districts with those of the urban centres could this object be realized, and control wrested from the few.

Hugh Allen, M.L.A., made a vigorous reply to some statements of old party politicians, and defended the Government's financial record. He also referred to recent figures appearing in *Maclean's Magazine* anent the Alberta Government's "extravagance" and said he had a suspicion the author had secured them from the strategy board of the Liberal party. He characterized the argument of this writer that construction of railways, roads and bridges in the north country had not been warranted as "wild statements."

BEAVER RIVER-ST. PAUL

By L. Z. MAGNANT

A successful joint convention of the Beaver River and St. Paul U.F.A. Constituency Associations was held at St. Paul on October 29th. The minutes, correspondence and financial reports read and dealt with, election of officers of the Beaver River U.F.A. Association took place as follows: Ben Olsen, president; James William, vice-president; L. Z. Magnant, secretary. Directors for the year are H. T. Boulanger, Frank Bowier, John Swike, George Magnant,

Harry Anderson, Dan Lcwisky, Jos. Beauregard and P. A. Coutu.

Resolutions were discussed, and a delegate for the Annual Convention at Calgary was named.

The interesting talk of Louis Normandeau, Wheat Pool fieldman, was well received, and a vote of thanks was extended to him.

In the evening the speakers were: Elmer E. Roper, of Edmonton, and J. Russell Love, M.L.A., for Wainwright. Mr. Roper spoke on the Labor movement, the depression, and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Mr. Love spoke on the record of the Government and what the delegates could do for the success of the U.F.A.

A letter from J. A. Langlois states that resolutions were carried at this joint convention, as follows: asking for wheat bonus, protesting against tariff on repairs; expressing confidence in the Brownlee administration, and satisfaction with arrangements made by the Alberta Government for twine; asking that first charge on a farmer's crop be his cost of production; endorsing the C.C.F.; expressing confidence in the Central Office of the U.F.A. and its co-operative committee; asking appointment of inspector and grades for gas and oils.

LEDUC

To Organize for Co-operative Buying—
C.C.F. Endorsed—Moralium
Favored—

By J. E. COOK

A very striking illustration of the temper of the people of Leduc Provincial Constituency was afforded when the U. F. A. Association of this riding gathered at Calmar Hall on November 10th, 1932.

The total dues collected during the afternoon amounted to \$4.80, while a collection taken following the mass meeting at night netted \$6.40. The spirit of the convention gathering, the excellent discussion on the various resolutions, and the determination so evident in the membership present made the incidence of the lack of membership fees fade into insignificance. Dollars we must have but dollars we have not. Dues to Locals we need less and less but the good work of Central Office, carried on in the competitive atmosphere of hard cash, based on a disappearing gold basis, must be maintained. The Executive, then, were instructed by unanimous resolution to organize definitely for co-operative buying, that from the present totals of our living expenses shall return the funds necessary to carry

on our activities, sinews of war for an economic struggle only slightly less destructive than that great war, the anniversary of whose armistice was making itself felt in the convention hall.

By its discussion and decision the convention felt bound to accept present conditions of money depression but refused to be bound by any corresponding mental ties. More than 200 attended the convention proper while the new Calmar Hall was crowded to capacity at the evening meeting when over 500 people closely followed a very reasonable and sane presentation of Provincial Government policies and activities given by Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and other departments, in a very excellent address.

Sincere regret was voiced by the Chairman, W. R. Squance, of Telfordville, incoming president of the association, and felt by the large crowd that Hon. J. E. Brownlee had been confined to his home by a severe cold and was prevented thereby addressing the gathering. Hon. Mr. Reid proved to be a satisfying substitute and carried back to the Premier the sincere wishes for a speedy recovery and a future meeting.

Municipal Areas

In the growing realization of the responsibilities of citizenship, and the wonderful spread of information and understanding of the economic needs, fostered by the U.F.A. and similar organizations, reflected in all governments by representatives chosen by the people, lay the hope for the future, Mr. Reid told his hearers. Continuation of the good work was the essential. Hon. Mr. Reid touched first on the proposed plan for enlarging the municipal areas, setting at rest any fears of the ratepayers that this was any sinister plan to hoist upon them some expensive structure of local government. He ably defended his government from opposition attacks and held out a strong assurance that man-made conditions of financial depressions would be remedied by the clear thinking and good management of men. Short addresses by the Chairman, W. R. Squance, J. E. Cook, and A. W. Scott of Warburg, preceded Mr. Reid's address, Mr. Scott in his serious way putting the audience in the best of humor.

The afternoon convention, in addition to adopting a resolution for co-operative buying, made arrangements for a debating league; tabled a resolution reducing telephone rates, after a lengthy discussion; and a very close vote, taken standing, favored a moratorium; went on record as heartily endorsing the action of the U.F.A. in its membership and aid in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; and adopted a resolution that the U.F.A. through its Locals take steps to protect the farmers of Alberta by organized passive resistance to seizures and evictions.

A sincere appreciation of past services of D. C. Breton who was unable to be present was expressed and his name withdrawn from nomination for president only when it was pointed out that pressure of private business made it a personal inconvenience to Mr. Breton.

Mrs. W. Ross, first vice-president, occupied the chair during the convention and was in no small measure responsible for the dispatch of a great deal of business in a short time.

Very excellent arrangements were made by the committee in charge of the new Calmar Hall for the convenience and comfort of the crowd and the best of co-operation generally from the citizens of Calmar hamlet.

Director Issues Call to Action

Great Events Are in the Making, States
Henry Young

To All U.F.A. Locals in the
Wetaskiwin Federal C. A.:

We are today in the greatest crisis in our history. Never have the prices of agricultural produce been so completely out of relation to what the farmer has to pay. Never has the burden of debt been so intolerable; and no relief is in sight.

Present conditions require cool thinking and courageous action. We of the U.F.A. have undertaken a great task—the building of the Co-operative Commonwealth. What is it? What does it imply? How can we bring it about? How can we protect ourselves during the transition period? These are the questions which every Local in Alberta should be studying today, and all through the winter. What is your Local doing about it?

This is the time when we should use our organization to the fullest extent. Conditions of today are man-made and can undoubtedly be changed by collective action. Let us urge you all to take an active part. Hold meetings. Discuss the great problems of today. Formulate your opinions and be ready to stand behind them. Please remember also that membership in the U.F.A. is of vital importance and make every effort to keep up the strength of the organization. The U.F.A. is at the head of progressive thought in Canada but to maintain its effectiveness both members and money are required.

Great events are in the making and the coming U.F.A. Convention will be the most important in history. Do not fail to be represented there.

As your U.F.A. Director, let me remind you that I am always at your service to address meetings or assist you in any other way possible. Letters will be promptly answered, and to the best of my ability, I will respond to every call made upon me.

Yours for action,

HENRY G. YOUNG,
U.F.A. Director,
Wetaskiwin Constituency.

Millet, Alberta.

UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

The series of radio talks over CKUA, on "Our Changing Civilization—the Reaction from Materialism", will be continued as follows: December 5th, Dr. F. J. Lewis; 12th, Dr. George Hunter; 19th, Prof. Stanley Smith. A performance by the Dickens Players will be given on December 30th, at 8:30 p.m. The Farmers' Forum will be continued at 1:15 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; the Homemakers' Hour at 4 p.m. on the same days; Tales of Old Times, by E. A. Corbett at 8 p.m., and Romance of Animal Life, by Dr. Wm. Rowan, at 8:20 p.m., on Wednesdays; and the course in French pronunciation, by Prof. de Savoye, at 5:30 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays. There will be the usual Symphony Hour at 7 p.m. on Mondays and Fridays, and at 5 p.m. on Wednesdays, and other musical programs. Most of these programs will also come over CKLC and CFCN.

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Interests of the United Farm Women

The Christmas Season of 1932

Present-day Conditions of Poverty and Want Fail to Meet Tests of Goodwill and Brotherhood—The Need for United Action to Achieve Social Justice.

Ottawa.

Dear Farm Women:

This, I am suddenly reminded, will be my annual December or Christmas letter. As it is now not quite mid-November when I write this it is hard to realize, especially as it seems rather difficult for me to get the seasons definitely settled just now. Before I left home in Alberta we had had cold weather and snow and our morning task was to break the ice in the rain tanks so they would not burst. When I came through Manitoba a snow storm was raging and drifts were piling up; and all through Northern Ontario the trees were bare and leafless as in late Autumn, but on waking up in the morning near Ottawa I was amazed to find the trees gorgeous with their brilliant early autumn foliage and many gardens in the city still gay with flowers. I felt as though the hands of the clock had been turned back.

Bitterness and Poverty

Yet I know that to many it is not only that difference in the weather that makes it seem unlike Christmas. Their old joyous Christmases seem to have passed and instead of a time of profusion and feasting and care-free merriment for a time, there is the bitterness of poverty and unemployment and charity. It seems difficult to realize that society—at least a very large portion of it and the part with which we are connected—is supposed to be animated by the motive of good will and brotherhood. We are enrolled as embracing the Christian religion, which more than other world religions was to emphasize the brotherhood of man and the value of each member of society, no matter how humble.

Naturally when thinking of different social values one thinks of Russia, and as I was talking of Christmas it might not be amiss to tell you a story told me by a Canadian who referred to the difficulty of getting true information about Russia through the press. While he was in Russia, where he had been many times, a correspondent unsympathetic to Russia wrote an article on December 25th telling of the bareness and bleakness of the day there—no festivities, no feasting, no religious services. All of which was very true, but he quite omitted to add that owing to the difference of the calendar it was not Christmas day there!

Lectures on Russia

Many people in Ottawa have been interested in lectures on Russia, by two different people. The first speaker, Professor King Gordon of McGill, is a son of "Ralph Connor," by the way. He spoke with great warmth of the progress the people there had made, of their aim to develop the country for the

people and not for profit and he had no doubt of their ultimate success.

Last week end Professor Harry Ward, professor of Social Science in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, an outstanding university, again told large audiences of the progress Russia was making and of his admiration for the aims and successes of the Russians. He had previously been there during the revolution and had recently returned from a further visit of eight months to study conditions. Russia, he said, was stressing the social significance of work and not the profit system; and the result was that men and women were showing more enthusiasm to produce under the former rather than under the latter system. As for their religion, he felt they were practicing what America was preaching, a true brotherhood. True, Prof. Ward points out, as yet the scale of living is much lower than here, but there is no unemployment and each person is being given an opportunity for cultural development. Although Prof. Ward's lectures were considered by many to be particularly able, the press seem to have regarded them as unimportant, for very little publicity was given them.

Just at present the papers are tremendously interested in the Oxford Group, a group of evangelists in evening dress, someone described them, who are staying at the Chateau and having meetings there which are largely attended. Their social connections have been set forth at length and their message of peace and joy and communion with God has been of great value to many, so the papers state. They have been entertained by the Premier and much hospitality has been shown them.

Bennett's Toronto Speech

Mr. Bennett's speech in Toronto at the Conservative convention is also receiving much newspaper attention. The *Journal*, the Conservative paper here, headed its report the next morning "Bennett urges ruthless war on socialism and communism." He warned the people against the doctrines of Mr. Woodsworth and his followers and pointed out the state of Russia as depicted by the Duchess of Atholl as a solemn warning. I am informed, by the way, that the duchess has never been to Soviet Russia; that her book is based largely on what "White Russian" exiles, whose prejudices are well known, have told her; and that Lady Astor, who has visited the country, has in Parliament expressed dissent from the duchess's views.

Mr. Bennett, in his speech, pointed out that the Conservative party stood for the protection of "honest earning." Incidentally you may remember that in the House earlier in the session he stated that he stood for sound money, and that Miss Macphail, in her address, later

wondered why he put in the word "sound" for, said she, "we all know he stands for money." Indeed the feeling is growing all over the country that too long our Government has stood for the protection of money and money values instead of human life and human values. The aim has been that the investor must be protected and the value of the dollar must not be impaired. The thought is stirring that we too can have a higher aim—that our country and our industries should be run in the interests of the people rather than in the interests of Capital. We are realizing now as never before that a united working for justice, for an equal opportunity for all, will be the great force for creating peace on earth, good will to men.

May we each and all extend good wishes and back our wishes up with our efforts to make them come true!

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.A. Locals

Willowdale: Served lunch at a dance in aid of campaign funds recently.

Winona: Held a novelty dance, fish pond and quilt raffle on November 11th.

Floral: Cleared \$113 on a chicken supper and dance, of which \$75 was donated to the Hall.

Gleichen: Entertained Standard Local at the home of Mrs. Lois Elder, and all enjoyed the program by Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Oliver.

Starland: Following their last business meeting joined the men's Local to hear addresses by T. Brown and Gordon Walker.

Stettler: Discussed Temperance and Education at meetings held in November; made \$20 by serving lunch at the Stettler Provincial convention.

Energetic: Held a successful banquet, followed by cards, prize winners being Mrs. J. Ellert and Mrs. Harris, N. Pederson and Fred Pease; arranged a leap year dance for November 25th.

Waskatenau: Heard a splendid talk by Mrs. Warr on the economic situation; decided to hold a whist drive later in the month, also to hold some joint meetings with the U.F.A.

Conjuring: Realized over \$30 from a dance and sale of quilt; at November meeting studied Mrs. Ross's report on education, and one of Mr. Irvine's speeches in Parliament.

Beddington: Interesting papers by Mrs. B. J. Pole, Mrs. Harold Bushfield, Mrs. J. B. Jorgenson, and a home nursing demonstration by Mrs. Bert Robinson were features of recent meetings.

Dalemead: Heard a good report of the U.F.W.A. Conference by Mrs. Hiatt at their last meeting; decided to apply for a three-day sewing demonstration next year; Mrs. Phillips had charge of the subject, "Progress of Peace."

Ministik: Favor holding the U.F.W.A. Annual Convention in Edmonton during

the summer; heard an interesting paper on larger school areas, by Mrs. D. R. Swabey, at their last meeting.

Spring Park: Are doing splendidly in spite of hard times; raffled a quilt, held a guessing contest and a chicken supper and dance, and are now planning to raise funds to send a delegate to the Annual Convention.

Welcome: Cleared off the debt on the Community Hall, and are now raising funds for equipment, from dances and whist drives; since early summer have held a picnic, a Harvest Supper, and a sale of home-made candy.

Lamont: At their November meeting enjoyed reading of the health bulletin, a talk on home nursing by Miss Wright, and French-Canadian readings by Rev. N. D. McLeod; during the summer held several good meetings and a cheese-making demonstration.

Helmsdale: Due to bad roads earlier in the year, and pressure of harvesting and threshing work more recently, attendance has been below normal, but the interest does not appear to have lessened, reports Mrs. E. W. Hobbs, secretary.

Namoo: Reminiscences of pioneer days, and a display of relics of those times were attractive features of the last meeting; voted \$10 to Hope Mission, also funds to finish the Hall kitchen; decided to send delegates to West Edmonton and Sturgeon conventions.

Stavely: At their last meeting had an interesting demonstration on home nursing, by a trained nurse; held a shower for a family in very poor circumstances; are making quilts to give away; are sending a delegate to the Annual Convention.

East Lethbridge: Elected as officers for next year, Mrs. H. P. Ober, Mrs. W. S. Giffen and Mrs. C. H. Linn; received reports on their fowl supper, a success in every way; appointed delegates to Taber Provincial and Lethbridge Federal conventions.

Turin: At their last meeting arranged a pie and coffee social and pantry sale for November 19th, and raffle of a Christmas cake on December 3rd; decided to send two delegates to the Taber convention; heard a splendid paper on education by Mrs. J. Matthews.

Naco: Enjoyed Mrs. G. M. Johnston's description of her stay in Edmonton last winter, at their last meeting; appreciated visits from Mr. Priestley, Mrs. Hepburn and F. T. Cook during the summer; sent a big delegation to the Coronation convention at Gooseberry Lake.

Wild Rose: In spite of reduced membership, owing to hard times and long distances, have held interesting meetings; made two comforters, and gave a shower of kitchen utensils, to a man whose home had been burned down; entertained the Juniors and their mothers; gave some clothing to a needy family.

Cayley: "Our meetings continue to make a worth while contribution to our social life," writes Mrs. Johnson, secretary. "and in these times of stress and strain help to sustain us. If we had any criticism to offer it would be that so much of our time is of necessity given to devising ways and means of augmenting our treasury that insufficient time is left for digesting the splendid bulletins that come to us from Head Office."

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No. 708—The Princess Slip. In sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material with 2 yards of binding.

No. 794—Blouse for Boys. This style is designed in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10,

12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 956—For Wee Maids. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of binding.

Order Patterns from *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department. Price 20 cents each. Be sure to give your name and address and size and number of pattern.

Good Things for the Christmas Table

Nut Caramels: Cook over a slow fire 1 cup light brown sugar, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 cup corn syrup, ½ cup butter, 1½ cups milk, ¾ cup thin cream; stir constantly until it will form a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Add 2 teaspoons vanilla and 1 cup nut meats; turn into slightly greased square tin; when cool, cut into squares and wrap in waxed paper. Keep in a cool place.

Stuffing for Roast Chicken: Mix 2 tablespoons butter and chicken fat with 2 oz. chopped onion, a little diced ham or bacon, diced chicken liver, salt and pepper, thyme and sage, ½ lb. bread crumbs, and 2 eggs. (By the chef of Chateau Laurier).

Plain Fruit Cake: Boil 1 cup raisins, drain and mix with 1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 beaten eggs, ¾ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in ½ cup water drained from raisins, ½ teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon each nutmeg, cinnamon and cloves, 1½ cups flour.

Turkey Salad: Cold turkey or chicken, minced and mixed with chopped celery or apples or both, and salad dressing, and set in a jellied cranberry ring makes a handsome dish for the supper table.

White Fruit Cake: 1 lb. butter, 10 eggs, 2 cups fruit sugar, 6 cups flour, ½ tsp. almond flavoring, 1 lb. sultanas, 1 lb. citron peel, ½ lb. glazed cherries, ½ lb. glazed pineapple. Cream butter and sugar together thoroughly. Drop eggs in one at a time, and beat well after the addition of each egg; add flour and mix very slightly. Then fruit and flavoring. Put in pan lined with paper and sprinkle sugar over top of cake. Bake in moderate oven for two hours.

Cranberry Whip: Cranberry whip finishes the meal with a tart, cool flavor. Dissolve one package lemon gelatine in two cups hot cranberry sauce, let chill until starting to congeal and fold in two stiffly beaten egg whites. More sugar may be needed. Pile in sherbet glasses and top with whipped cream.

Program for U.F.W.A. Locals for 1933

Outline Suggested by the U.F.W.A. Executive

In response to many requests from U.F.W.A. Locals, the U.F.W.A. Executive at a recent meeting prepared the following program which it is suggested might be followed during the coming year. It is, of course, an outline merely, and will be subject to variation by each individual Local. It is felt, however, that many real advantages will result from the following of a general program in which the wide interests of the movement are fully covered in the course of the year.

JANUARY

"Though losses and crosses be lessons right severe,
There's wit there, ye'll get there, ye'll find no other where."

—Burns.

Songs of Old Scotland.
Club Woman's Creed.
Roll Call—Scotch Jokes.
Topic—Life and Works of Burns.
Business—Convention Preparations.

FEBRUARY

"Valentine Party"

National Songs.
Club Woman's Creed.
Roll Call—Customs of Other Lands.
Topic—Manchuria, or
The New Russian Primer.
Study—Immigration.

MARCH

"Shamrock Tea"

Songs of Old Ireland.
The Lord's Prayer.
Roll Call—Quotations from Irish Writers.
Round Table Conference on Community Improvements.
Study—Co-operative Effort.

APRIL

April now in morning clad
Like a gleaming oread,
With the south wind in her voice,
Come to bid the world rejoice.

—Bliss Carman.

Canadian Boat Song or Sweet and Low.
Beatitudes.
Roll Call—Hints on Spring Cleaning.
Topic—Gardening.
Study—Beautification and Horticulture.

MAY

"Mother's Day"

Lullaby Songs.
Psalm 23.
Roll Call—A Recipe.
Topic—Pioneer Mothers.
Study—Home Economics.

JUNE

"Father's Day"

Song—The Farmer's Boy.
The Ten Commandments.
Roll Call—Humorous Sayings.
Discussion on Co-operative Commonwealth.
Study—Political Economy.

JULY

O Canada.
Club Woman's Creed.
Roll Call—Current Events.
Topic—Higher Patriotism, or
The Life of Kagawa.
Study—Legislation.

AUGUST

Empire Songs.
The Lord's Prayer.

Roll Call—The Best Story I've Read This Year.
 Topic—Youth Movements of the World, or What Shall our Young People Read?
 Study—Young People's Work.

SEPTEMBER

Harvest Hymns.
 Club Woman's Creed.
 Roll Call—Canning Recipes.
 Demonstrations in First Aid.
 Discussion on Maternal Health Clinics:
 Study—Health.

OCTOBER

Thanksgiving Hymns.
 Psalm 103.
 Prayer of Thanksgiving.
 Roll Call—Hints for Christmas Gifts.
 Topic—New Movements in Education, or Debate: Resolved that the influence of the school is more permanent than that of the home.
 Study—Education.

NOVEMBER

"If we have not peace within ourselves, it is in vain to seek it from outside sources."—*Roche foucauld*.
 Southern Melodies.
 Club Woman's Creed.
 Roll Call—How to Promote Peace.
 Topic—Work Accomplished by League of Nations.
 Discussion—Which is the greatest factor in promotion of Peace—Radio or Press?
 Study—Peace.

DECEMBER

Christmas Carols.
 Story of the Nativity.
 Roll Call—Christmas Candy Recipes.
 Christmas Program.
 Study—Social Welfare.

Mrs. Carl Colvin, of Merna, passed away on November 16th. She was president of Merna U.F.W.A. Local, and will be greatly missed in the Local and in the community.

In the sad death of Mrs. Hugh McMahon, Crerar U.F.W.A. Local loses one of its most devoted members. Since its formation, she has worked steadily for the good of the Local, has always taken initiative in leadership and organizing, and no member could have been more loyal or unselfish. Mrs. McMahon died suddenly on November 21st, at the early age of 34. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband and three children.

Mrs. Omar Lyons, of Barons, passed away at the home of her son Alvan on October 28th, writes H. Renkenberger. "She was born in Scotland, in 1873, and came to the Barons district in 1904, where she and her husband have been farming ever since. For several years she was president of the local branch of the Women's Institute, and became a life member of the U.F.A. shortly after the Barons Local was organized. She was greatly loved and respected by all who knew her. Mrs. Lyons was a sister of John Fowlie of Bindloss, Director of the U.F.A."

Alix: At recent meetings have heard papers on various subjects and held a debate on the effects of the introduction of machinery. The Local co-operated in raising funds for the building fund, and in the holding of a picnic and rally in July, at which Premier Brownlee was the principal speaker.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A Message from Mrs. Hepburn

Dear Juniors:

I came across this little poem the other day and thought I would pass it on to you:

Across the fields of yesterday,
 There sometimes comes to me,
 A little lad just back from play:
 The boy I used to be.
 And, oh, he smiles so wistfully,
 Once he crept within;
 I wonder if he hopes to find
 The man I might have been?

The most of us who have come to manhood or womanhood will echo these words and be forced to acknowledge that no longer have we the opportunity to become what we might have been if we had used our opportunities a score or two score years ago.

Throughout the Dominion, there is a new urge for youth organization. New Youth Labor movements are being organized; also students from universities and elsewhere are stirred and driven forward by force of circumstance. I read a letter in the paper the other day by a young Calgarian youth, who asked: "Why does Canada not have organizations for her young people in which they may learn economic and political conditions?" Evidently, he had never heard of the Junior movement of the U.F.A.

Juniors have a wonderful opportunity of reading articles in *The U.F.A.* paper on the greatest questions of the day;

and here is your opportunity of making yourselves acquainted with conditions as we find them today. But youth, with its advantages of training and education will be called upon to carry on the work of our organization for the bettering of social and economic conditions.

By the time this letter reaches you, it will be December, half the winter over, and I wonder how many of you are making use of the advantages of the opportunities you have in your organization through the different competitions in connection with the Conference. Don't begin working for them at the last moment—begin now. Read the books prescribed in the Reading Course. Have debates and speeches in your Locals and thus prepare yourselves for the Public Speaking Contest. Begin your work for the Handicrafts Competition. Make the work of your Locals count in the Efficiency Contest. If you do this now, what wonderful meetings you could have during the coming months. I think you will!

I would like to thank all those who sent me such lovely letters.

With the best of wishes for Christmas and the New Year,

Very sincerely yours,

ELEANOR HEPBURN,

Convener of Young People's Work.
 10045 113th St.,
 Edmonton, Alberta.

"The U.F.A." Announces New Essay Contest

Prizes of \$10, \$7 and \$4 for Best Essays on "Looking Backward" or Other Book on Similar Subject—Open to All Junior Members

(By the EDITOR)

A new essay contest for Junior members is to be held under the auspices of *The U.F.A.* First, second and third prizes of \$10, \$7 and \$4 respectively will be given to the successful members who participate in the contest.

The prizes will be awarded for the best essays on one of two or three books to be named in the Junior page. Those who enter the competition will be asked to read all of the books chosen. Later in the winter the name of the book upon which the essays must be written will be given; but first of all, please read all the books.

The first to be read is "Looking Backward", by Edward Bellamy. It is obtainable from this office, at a price just sufficient to cover the cost of handling—85 cents per copy. In order that no individual member may be deprived of the opportunity of reading this and the other books by reason of their cost, it is suggested that Junior Locals might purchase a copy of each and lend to their members in turn.

All Should Be Read

The names of the other books will be given in our January issue, but nobody will be told which of them will be selected for the essay until an opportunity has occurred for all to be read.

A number of splendid essays were written by Juniors who took part in our last essay contest, on "The Need for Social Reconstruction." The books we are asking you to read in entering this contest will deal with a similar subject. They will help the Juniors to understand better the objects of the movement of which they are a branch—the United Farmers of Alberta and the national organization, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. "Looking Backward", and the others to be named, are books which have given direction to the thinking of some of the great men whose names are famous in modern history, pioneers, many of them, in the struggle to create a new and just social order. They are not, however, dry text books on economics. "Looking Backward" is a romance, and a very interesting one. To make the Co-operative Commonwealth real will be as much the task of the farm young people of today as of the Seniors. That they may be helped to get a clear knowledge of the ideals of the great movement of which the Junior U.F.A. forms a very important unit, is the object in view in suggesting the brief course of reading required for this competition.

Mr. Priestley hopes to write an article on the contest for our next issue.

Many-sided Activities of Junior Locals

The many-sided activities of the Junior Locals are now in full swing throughout the Province, the rush of harvest and thrashing finished. Debates and essay contests are the order of the day; dances and plays provide social enjoyment, besides adding to the treasury in many cases.

The first subject in the Willow Springs essay contest is "Why I Belong to the Junior U.F.A."; this Local find that their paper "The Chatterbox" is an unfailing source of enjoyment. Bon Accord have planned an essay contest; they also have a good paper called "The Chatterbox."

Josephburg Juniors are getting the books for the reading course, as are Jenny Lind and Dina. Jenny Lind have also decided to start a newspaper, to put on a play during the winter, and to adopt an initiation ceremony. Dina, in addition to following the reading course, are getting a travelling library; they have prepared a splendid map and a history of the district, and held two successful dances during November.

East Milo Local have planned a series of debates, and will hold a handicraft exhibit in the spring; they are assisting to buy a piano for the schoolhouse where they meet, and are preparing a play. Johnny Canucks are also holding a number of debates, and have decided to form an orchestra. They are corresponding with some South African young people and the girls of the Local are starting a handicrafts club. Bismark and Holborn Locals are going in for debates, too.

Arranging Christmas Program

Northbank Juniors are co-operating with the schools of the district in a Christmas program. High Prairie have adopted the interesting idea of choosing teams to put on programs, two for each meeting, the losing team providing lunch for the succeeding meeting. Holborn put on a good program at their last meeting, when numbers of visitors were present; the "Junior Press" proved a great hit. Flag Pole Hill are arranging for their annual concert; they enjoyed a spelling match at their last meeting. Vandyne Juniors put on a good program recently, chiefly musical.

Rosewood Local are preparing a play; they recently organized a delightful trip to Hardisty Lake. Galahad Juniors have decided to put on a play; they also arranged a dance on November 25th. Other Locals reporting enjoyable dances recently are Keystone, North Edmonton, Travers, Glenada, and Happy Centre. The latter Local on the same occasion raffled off their Junior U.F.A. quilt.

Rosyth Juniors will use the proceeds of their play in building a skating rink. They recently enjoyed a visit from their director, George Clay. Bismark, at their annual meeting, elected as officers Helen Tiltgren, Jim Kirkwood and Mildred Hoar. Lockhart recently heard an instructive and interesting address on Weed Control.

Raymond Scott, new secretary of Travers Juniors, writes that they are endeavoring to collect funds for a rugby or basket ball set; their baseball and soft ball teams not only provided good sport during the summer but were the means of winning some prize money for the Local.

Willowdale Juniors report a successful season. They sent a delegate to the Junior Conference, co-operated in the

News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

Handling and Clearing Sales through Other Bonded Firms as Temporary Measure

According to press reports our members will have noticed that the Livestock Pool were obliged to have their sales handled through other bonded firms, as they had not posted a bond with the Dominion Government as required by the "Livestock and Livestock Producers' Act." A little information covering conditions governing same may, therefore, not be out of place at this time.

In the first instance, all commission firms are required to carry a bond of \$10,000 for each Selling Agency under its jurisdiction, which in our case means \$20,000.00. This bond is to insure the proper handling of the shippers trust account. In the past a firm could give part collateral and part good assets, or other satisfactory security in order to obtain a bond, but during the past year, conditions have taken on a different aspect, so that when we applied for a renewal of our bond, we found that \$20,000 collateral must be placed as security before a bond could be acquired, notwithstanding the fact that during the past four years and nine months that the Pool has operated, the producers have received full market price for all their livestock which was marketed through the organization, and every member

has received one hundred cents on the dollar at all times.

Besides this we also produced a chartered accountant's certificate showing the trust account to be in shape one hundred per cent, and that a like certificate could be produced monthly if required, and that all buyers' invoices would be collected within twenty-four hours as per regulations. The stand of refusal was taken on the basis that irrespective of these safeguards, firms that in the past had most reliable records were going down, and therefore there was the possibility that some firm might fail to meet their invoices within the regulation time. It is a case which shows that the financial interests have become afraid of the very conditions which they have themselves created.

By the time this statement comes to you, the delegates will have met on December 1st to review the situation and decide on the future policy. In the meantime, while this is being written the Pool is intact in all its activities, outside of the physical handling of the sales and returns, and our accountants and salesmen are still in attendance, seeing that the usual service is given to the producer, as in the past.

annual community picnic, and also sponsored a day's outing to Miquelon Lake. They have now 24 paid up members.

Margaret Shearon and Winnie Humfrey were elected officers of a new Junior Local in the Mazeppa district, organized by Mrs. E. Cousins, with 22 members signing the roll.

ISSUING SCRIP (High River Times)

The town of Raymond has instituted an experiment this year, which after nine months of trial is apparently proving successful.

In the face of considerable opposition, the Council at the beginning of the year, issued scrip to citizens for services of various kinds. This was issued on the security of unpaid taxes. Tradesmen of the town co-operated by accepting the scrip at face value. The scrip circulated through every channel of the business life of the town.

One of the agreements was that this form of currency could be used at any time in payment of taxes or of municipal rates. It was to be redeemable in cash in January, 1933.

With nine months expiring, the greater part of the warrants issued during the year, have already been returned to various departments and been cancelled.

Scrip issued up to September amounted to \$8,849 and of this \$8,717 has been redeemed. The small amount outstanding is expected to be absorbed in tax payments.

One of the direct benefits during the year, has been the increased purchasing

amongst local business houses, as the scrip must of necessity be used within the district. It has also enabled citizens to pay bills and taxes.

During the year there has been an increase of \$11,000 in tax payments, and in business tax of \$3,200. The financial condition of the town is said to be improved generally, with debentures paid promptly, no money owed on current borrowings, and a reduction of 1931 borrowings.

While the experiment has not yet completed a twelve month's trial, it is, so far as one can learn, successful. For that reason it is rousing attention amongst neighboring towns, and from many points of the province come requests for information.

ASKS FOR INFLATION

The Alberta Wheat Pool Convention passed a resolution in favor of the inflation of Canadian currency to a parity with the British pound, or a point below the pound.

The resolution pointed out the hopelessness of trying to enlarge trade with Britain, even with the Imperial preferences, in view of the disparity of Canadian money as compared with the British pound.

One Point of View

Brown: "How did you find the acoustic properties of the new church?"

Jones: "Great! If you sit well back you can't hear a word of the sermon."

THE CAMROSE RESULT (Western Producer)

No government can view with equanimity the possibility of having to face the electors at this time. Apart altogether from the merits of the case, it is acknowledged that governments have to bear responsibility for the economic conditions which prevail during their terms of office. For this they are themselves largely to blame. No matter how loudly they may disclaim any responsibility for what they call the world crisis in which every country finds itself at present engulfed, and no matter how emphatically they may assert the inability of any one province or nation to find a way out on its own, the voters nevertheless remember that in other and better times governments were not slow to claim credit for prosperity, and, rightly or wrongly, they now have blame for the depression thrust upon them. Hence the general tendency is to accept the view that now is a good time to change, and those who are "in" and are compelled to face the electors stand a very good chance of being put "out". In view of this widespread attitude of mind, the result of the Camrose by-election in Alberta must be very gratifying to Premier Brownlee and his government. Their candidate was returned with a somewhat reduced majority it is true, but nevertheless he was returned with quite a substantial margin. In a three-cornered contest under the alternative ballot system he, therefore, won squarely a majority in the constituency. It is evident that in spite of the demoralizing effect of present conditions the farmers of Alberta still repose their faith in the U.F.A. government, and see no advantage in turning to new leaders at the present time.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

"During the last war the German General Staff lacked aluminum for the framework of its zeppelins, and also carbide and cyanamide for its explosives," states Francis Delaisi in the *Paris Crapouillot*. "France had plenty of these materials. But the French staff discovered that the allied factories could not make nearly such good magnetos as the German factories; hence the inferiority of the French air service. But Switzerland presently began importing from Germany quantities of magnetos far in excess of its own needs and from France more aluminum and cyanamide than it could possibly use. The exchange of these materials under careful control was executed through the intermediary offices of Swiss factories."

Willie—Ma, if the baby was to swallow a tadpole, would it give him a voice like a frog?

"Heavens, no! It would kill him, most likely."

"Oh, no, it wouldn't. It didn't."

Patient—Doctor, how are my chances?

Doctor—Oh, pretty good, but I wouldn't start reading any continued stories.

An offshoot of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the Fruit Growers' Supply Co., last year did a gross business of over \$10,000,000. Considerable savings to members were made in the purchase of 4,354 carloads of box shooks, 7,50 tons of tissue wrapping paper, 30,000 ke's of nails, 17,000 dozen pairs of gloves, as well as labels, fertilizers, orchard heater oil and sundry supplies.

CANADA'S



Head Office
Montreal

Permanent Character

There is iron and rock in the veins of Canada, as well as gold and silver. The stern and heroic qualities that conquered a wilderness and built a Dominion, united from Ocean to Ocean, still predominate in Canadian character. There is a permanency in this country that grows out of that character.

The Bank of Montreal was the first permanent Bank in Canada and today it faces the future firm in its faith in the permanency of Canada's progress and the character and resourcefulness of the Canadian people.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000

Will You Have a Good Financial Harvest?

It is not long since you planted in Spring—and now you have gathered in the harvest.

Are you preparing for another harvest—that "Cash Reserve" you will need when the years of strength are past?

Now, while you are young or in the prime of life, is the "planting time." It cannot go unheeded, for we all know the truth of the statement, "You'll reap whatever you sow."

Do you know how easy it is to save One, Two, or Five Thousand Dollars the life insurance way? For instance, the man of 25 need save only \$27.83 yearly in order to have \$1,000 at age 55, and the insurance protection in the meantime. (Even this amount is reduced considerably yearly by dividends.)

If you have a few dollars to invest and wish to place them where they will be safe and where they will do a good job for you, clip and mail this coupon.

THE Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.

Established 1869

UF

Please send me particulars of an Endowment Bond.

Name.....

Address.....

Age.....

TIME TO STEP ON THE GAS!

(Continued from page 23)

which science has endowed them—concluded with an injunction to his fellow scientists to slow up the rate of progress—to “Jam the brake on hard!” I would say rather—and these words express in brief the purport of the present article: “STEP ON THE GAS!” We cannot move too fast today in social reconstruction, if we can keep our heads. It is intolerable that poverty should continue to exist in the midst of plenty.

Can Mankind Use Leisure Wisely?

Is humanity capable of making wise use of the great gifts of modern science? Will the democracy which now concentrates most of its energies, in the face of its power to be emancipated from all the more arduous and menial forms of labor, upon such trivialities as the artificial creation of work for its unemployed, the devising of schemes to reduce still further in the name of thrift and economy the consumption of goods and clothing by its citizens, employed or unemployed, and the reduction of the status of the men and women whom it engages to instruct its children; which fails to realize that every curtailment of expenditures upon the necessities and amenities of life is socially suicidal, strangling industry at its source by denying consumption; which does all these things and engages in other follies equally gross when the storehouse of nature is lavishly furnished for its use and we have the key to unlock it—will such a democracy be capable of using leisure wisely when it comes? I am not quite sure about democracy, as the term is commonly understood (I think what goes by that name today is a travesty of democracy), but I believe that mankind will. At any rate, we have no choice. *We must realize the Leisured Social Order or perish.*

At the conclusion of “Penguin Island,” Anatole France’s satire upon civilization, a picture is presented of a monstrous city whose buildings rise to fantastic heights above the earth. Vast hordes of workmen toil in the underground workshops that extend to equally fantastic depths below it. It is the final development of the “Work State”; and a sensitive, idealistic, expert chemist finally blows it to perdition in disgust.

I am hopeful enough to believe in the probability of a happier outcome—if for no other reason than that the Work State—the state in which compulsory labor (labor for a livelihood) occupies a great part of the waking time of its citizens—seems, as I have stated, to have been made an impossibility by the inventiveness of our engineers.

But perhaps it may be said that leisure and plenty come as a boon only to those who have been trained for them. And this is true. The morality of work, it has been said, is the morality of slaves; and freed slaves notoriously have difficulty in adjusting themselves to freedom. But who would suggest, if he has studied history, that our people of today who do work shorter hours than their forefathers, are inferior to them in quality? We have more leisure than men of earlier generations, and our standards of intelligence and character are higher:

Training for Leisure

It is true that men who rise from poverty to sudden riches and its opportunities for leisure are not always very pleasant people. We read of the “hard faced men who looked as though they had done very well out of the war” who

thronged the benches of the British Parliament in 1918. The newly rich everywhere and at all times have tended to become a little heady, and in plutocratic society the possession of great wealth has frequently proved demoralizing. But when wealth is distributed more evenly, its dangers are lessened. And there are not lacking many noted families whose members have enjoyed leisure for centuries, but who nevertheless have shown no signs of degeneration. Such a family is that of the Cecils. I have chosen this example because I think it is an almost ideal example of normality. From the reign of Queen Elizabeth down to the present they have played a prominent part in British public life. In this family there have been many men of high talent. I doubt whether they have produced a man of genius. They have been distinguished mainly, I think, because, possessing ability no greater than that of scores of thousands of their fellow citizens, they have had superior opportunities. They have become accustomed to leisure. Today, thanks to the creation of millions of mechanical slaves—slaves not of flesh and blood but of iron and steel and other inanimate material—every citizen could be provided with opportunities for leisure and cultivation as great as the Cecils have enjoyed during the greater part of their family history. Bertrand Russell has suggested a reduction of working hours to four. Technocracy announces that four hours a day, four days each week, could provide us with a high standard of living. In the United States alone, present equipment could do the work of ten thousand million men, or several times the earth’s total population.

Racial Improvement

But we may be reminded that army intelligence tests in the United States during the war showed that a large proportion of the population had the mental age of children, and that they would not know how to employ leisure intelligently. Rough and unreliable as those tests were, let it be admitted that they are not without value. I suggest that until the abundance which applied science can give us has been universally distributed, it will be impossible to deal with this problem—the problem of racial improvement. That problem will undoubtedly have to be dealt with in the future. But the leisured society must be established first.

No Decrease in Human Activity

I conceive of a society in which, using mechanical energy to the utmost, we shall abolish poverty; of a society in which many of the major interests of life will be the interests of leisure; in which craftsmanship will occupy the leisure hours of many; in which scientific research, and all the arts, will be freed from the trammels of inadequate means. As I think must be quite clear, I do not envisage the leisured society as one in which there will be any decrease in human activity. The steady encroachment of leisure upon the hours now devoted to compulsory labor of hand or brain, will, I think, be spent in creative effort of joyous intensity. To quote Maurice Colbourne’s definition of the Leisured State will make the matter clear. It is, he says, “a state in which work is done from inclination instead of economic compulsion.”

And so after all, work will not be abolished, and my writing of its abolition—or the abolition of the greater part of it, rather—has been paradoxical. By

far the greater part of mankind, William Morris has suggested, would be unhappy if they were not actually making things—and they would be happiest making things that turn out beautiful under their hands. I am inclined to think that a very large number of people will prefer agricultural pursuits, because, freed from the eternal fear of want and the hardship which is so general today, it is one of the most attractive—full of large satisfactions for the human spirit.

The agriculture of the future will no doubt in some respects be radically changed, and the numbers actually required in agricultural production will steadily diminish. There will be keen competition for the privilege of engaging in this calling.

During the War Years

We have had a foretaste of the possibilities of increased productive power. During the war years, when almost all able-bodied men were in the armed forces, most of the rest engaged in making munitions or spying, the general level of physical well-being in England was higher than before or since. “The significance of this fact,” Bertrand Russell remarks, “was concealed by finance; borrowing made it appear as if the future were nourishing the present. But that, of course, would have been impossible; a man cannot eat a loaf that does not yet exist. The war showed conclusively that by the scientific organization of production it is possible to keep populations in comfort on a small part of the working capacity of the modern world.”

The “Practical” Man

Is this discussion too theoretical—unworthy of the attention of practical men? One thing has been made plain by Technocracy: to hope to carry on without drastic change is not to be practical. A very well-known practical economist has remarked satirically that the practical man is the man who acts on the theories of thirty years ago. Are we acting on outworn theories? Will campaigns to reduce spending, under the name of economy, really get us anywhere—except further into the morass? It is true that business men and governments often seem compelled to do many distasteful things; but do we not tend too often to make a virtue of necessity which is a necessity merely because we lack the will to release for the use of ourselves and our fellows the plenty and potential plenty which is everywhere around us?

Our governments, and those who aspire to displace our governments, with rare exceptions make the first item in their programs “the exercise of the most rigid economy”—meaning the cutting down of social services, the reduction still further from month to month of the distribution of purchasing power to consumers—instead of admitting that what they call “economy” is criminal folly to which they may have been committed by forces beyond, or which they believe to be beyond, their control?

The Leisured State, declares *Les Nouvelles Renaissances*, “is bound to come.” The impetus to its creation “is bound to go on, and it will keep spreading. Man is not made to work. He is made to become a god. The promise which, at the dawn of Time upon earth, the Archangel made to the Mother of all men was not a vain one—ye shall be as gods! Man is destined to make the forces of Nature his slaves, forcing them to work for him. As for him, it is his mission to

go through life improving himself and rejoicing in all that is beautiful."

Recently, in a small study group in Calgary of which I am a member, one of our number initiated the others into a few of the secrets which leaders in the science of astronomy have wrested from nature. In the light of the newest knowledge, it seems probable that many millions of years will pass before the earth becomes cold and uninhabitable and life disappears from its surface; an almost inconceivable number of millions more before the cosmos is dissolved and becomes at last without form and void. We are born in the dawn of a new epoch in the life of man. There lie before us countless milleniums of happy and tragic adventure under the sun—tragic as well as happy because the race of the future like the best of the race of today will be impelled by an inner necessity to "live dangerously." One of our young women is at this instant preparing for a hazardous and foolhardy attempt to create a new record by air, helping to prepare us for the day when by air we shall cross the seven seas. Our young men and women—and not the young alone—will continue to look joyously into the bright eyes of danger. In the Leisured State still, as in the past, our "old men shall dream dreams," and our "young men shall see visions." We shall scale Everest, and we shall scale innumerable Everests of the spirit, and span many an Atlantic and Pacific ocean of the spirit.

Before the curtain is rung down, and man or his successor, superman, ceases to exist, the opportunity will be ours—or our successors—to produce on the stage of this good earth an opera in which shall be evoked more godlike harmonies and a statelier pageantry of life than any of which as yet we have dreamed; and to realize in their rich fullness the possibilities of beauty in the soul of a race unconquerable but by death. The age of plenty and of leisure is here. We have but to consecrate it to exalted ends. Let us make a beginning!

NOTE: The principal findings of Technocracy to date, on technical progress in the United States, have been outlined in newspapers and periodicals mentioned in the foregoing articles, and in *Electrical Engineering* for November, and *The Living Age* for December. January *Harper's* will contain an article on the subject. The address of Technocracy is 159 West 13th St., New York City.

AT CHICAGO AND THE ROYAL

Seven Alberta exhibitors were in the first ten prize winners in the hard red spring wheat classes at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago. Herman Trelle, Wembley, again took first place, with Freeland Wilford, Stavely, second; Joseph H. B. Smith, Wolf Creek, fourth; Jack Allsop, Wembley, fifth; Fred Paverly, Wembley, seventh; Leslie Bartlett, Vauxhall, eighth; Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, tenth.

At the Royal Winter Show, Toronto, Alberta exhibitors of livestock and grains carried off some 26 championships, including four grand championships, more than 60 first prizes, and a long list of other awards.

Mother (coaxing child to eat her vegetables): "If you don't eat those carrots, Dorothy, Mother is going away!"

Tot: "Oh, all right, Mother—and take the carrots with you!"

H. E. Spencer's Article on Finance

Corrections to Be Noted

In the report of the address of H. E. Spencer, M.P., on the banking system, which appeared in our last issue, there were a number of errors. While these do not materially affect the arguments presented, we would suggest that those who are seriously studying the article—and we understand that many are doing so—should note the corrections, given in italics. On page 389, repayment of the \$5,000 loan would reduce deposits by "the amount, *plus* the interest." On page 392, the lawyer of Progressive tendencies employed by the banking fraternity was "*a Mr. Simington.*" On page 394, if the price of the 100 units were \$200, the price of each would be \$2. On the same page, third paragraph, "money is increased or decreased by loans and cancellations." On the same page, when Canada issued \$30,000,000 in 1914, "about \$30,000,000 worth of goods were bought;" and, in the next paragraph, "*Reasonable* inflation is always a good thing for the producer," etc. The incident of the gold pieces occurred at *Mannville*, not Edgerton.

U.F.A. Local Items

A grand rally has been arranged by Omer St. Germain, M.L.A., to be held at Morinville on December 8th, at 3 p.m. Premier Brownlee, J. R. Love, M.L.A., and Mr. St. Germain will be the speakers.

At a meeting early in November, Malmo U.F.A. Local decided to join the district debating league. Future meetings will be held in the members' homes.

At a joint meeting of Crerar U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, at the home of D. J. McMahon, J. Laing, Wheat Pool delegate, spoke on the Pool contract question, and the members supported the view that the contract now in force should be continued for next year's crop at least.

Bloombsbury U.F.A. Local recently passed a resolution asking that the farming industry should be given the same protection, through bonuses or otherwise, as is granted to other industries.

Eastburg U.F.A. Local is still carrying on, reports Mrs. L. M. McGinnis, secretary, in spite of hard times. They held a successful dance recently, and plan a novelty dance to raise funds for the children's Christmas tree.

That a new economic system will have to be evolved to replace the present system is declared in a resolution passed by Dinton U.F.A. Local, which pledges "full support to the U.F.A. Executive and other organizations in their efforts to bring into being a co-operative system."

Immediate departure from the gold standard, reduction of interest on all bank loans and mortgages to conform with present commodity prices, investigation of the debt problem and consideration of monetary reform by a non-party committee, are urged in a resolution carried by a meeting of farmers at Bittern Lake, states a letter from J. B. Hayfield, secretary of Gwynne U.F.A. Local. Another resolution asked the U.F.A. to encourage the holding of more farmers' meetings throughout the West.

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FREE BUS MEETS
ALL TRAINS

Annual Convention of U.F.A. Will Deal with Economic Problems Raised by Calamitous Conditions in Farming Industry

Resolutions Submitted for Discussion Deal with Many Urgent Questions and Call for Endorsement of Executive's Action in Entering Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—Farm Indebtedness and Protection Against Seizure and Problems of Currency Among Major Issues to Come Before Gathering in January

The gravity of the economic situation is reflected in the resolutions which will be presented to the Annual Convention by the various U.F.A. constituency associations. The great majority of the resolutions represent serious attempts to grapple with serious and vital problems; debts and currency, nationalization of natural resources, and such basic questions, forming the chief subjects. Endorsement of the action of the Executive in entering the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation has been called for by numerous constituency conventions and Locals and will be a major matter to be decided by the organized farmers and farm women. The Convention will be held in Calgary from January 17th to 20th, next, inclusive.

Readjustment of debts in accordance with altered price levels of farm products is sought by resolutions from the Sedalia-Naco Rally Association, Wainwright and Acadia Provincial Associations. The latter asks "that the Government interview the mortgage companies, and try to get the principal and interest on land mortgages reduced to a level with the present price of farm produce."

Protection Against Seizure

An arbitration board to revalue mortgaged property, and to apportion the losses caused by deflation on a fair basis, is suggested in a resolution from Vermilion Association. Protection for farmers against seizures and evictions is urged by Wetaskiwin Provincial Association, who suggest that the U.F.A. through their Locals should boycott sheriff sales and use "any other peaceful means" to this end. Acadia Federal Association protests against the use of force, "legal or otherwise" in the collection of taxes or other debts, unless the farmer is left with sufficient funds for a year's livelihood. Battle River Federal urges that a farmer should be allowed to retain sufficient of the proceeds from the sale of his products to allow him to continue his farming operations; Alexandra Association has a similar resolution.

Macleod Provincial recommends amendment of the Exemptions Act to bring it in line with modern farming practice; Acadia Provincial sponsors a resolution to the effect that the right of the seller to recover, under lien notes on farm machinery, trucks and automobiles of over \$350 in value, be limited to the article sold. Stettler Association sends in a resolution protesting against pressure by the Provincial Government on farmers who are in debt for the purchase of school lands, and in a second resolution calls for "a moratorium on enforced collection of indebtedness."

Credit and Currency

Another approach to the problem is outlined in a number of resolutions dealing with credit and currency. The term "nationalized credit and currency," used in the U.F.A. Manifesto, is defined in a resolution submitted by Battle River Federal C.A.:

"Money should function only as a medium of exchange. Money, whether currency or credit, is any acceptable medium for transferring goods and services—in Canada it is now comprised of metal coin, Dominion

and Bank notes, and credit drawable by cheque. Therefore,

"1. All capital expenditure should be met by an advance of national credit.

"2. All maturing internal obligations should be met by an advance of national credit or currency.

"3. Foreign maturing obligations should be met by goods and services, which would include gold, (as a commodity to the extent of Canadian production.)

"4. Private credit should be issued and controlled by the state on a scientific basis, at a service charge, not to exceed 1 per cent, care to be taken against inflation beyond a desired price level."

Depreciation of Canadian currency to par with the British pound is strongly advocated in resolutions from Macleod and Stettler Provincial C.A.'s; abandonment of the gold standard by Wetaskiwin Provincial C.A., and a resolution from Battle River Federal C.A. declares that the Canadian Parliament is responsible for withdrawal from circulation of "an unreasonably great amount of commercial medium of exchange" and the consequent economic dislocation.

Enforcement of the provision of the Bank Act regarding maximum interest charge, and limitation of interest charged by local banks for credit advances to one per cent, are advocated in resolutions from Battle River Federal C. A. Taxation of bonds issued by Federal and Provincial Governments is urged by Wainwright Provincial C. A.

Natural Resources

Confiscation by the state of all alienated natural resources, including land, is advocated by Sedgewick Provincial C. A., in a resolution which recommends further that such resources be leased to operators, all incomes therefrom over \$15,000 per year to be taken by the state, by means of income tax.

Nationalization of land, with long-term leases to settlers, is urged by Vermilion Provincial C. A.

That the Provincial Government should acquire, by lease or otherwise, sufficient production of fuel oil to meet the need for agricultural purposes, is suggested in a resolution from Serviceberry D. A.

Reduction of wheat acreage will be urged by Macleod Provincial C. A., which asks Federal and Provincial Governments to take steps to enforce a 50 per cent reduction in 1933.

Provision for university scholarships by the Provincial Government is requested by Sedgewick Provincial C. A., and Macleod Provincial C. A. asks that all school books should be printed by the King's Printer, and distributed by the Department of Education at cost.

Proportional Representation

Use of Proportional Representation in Provincial elections is urged by Vermilion Provincial C. A., which also demands reduction in the Provincial sessional indemnity from \$2,000 to \$1,500. A reduction in the minimum salary for teachers, to \$600, is asked by Acadia Provincial C. A., and Wetaskiwin Provincial C. A. sends in a resolution recommending precautions against improper advantage being taken of the Old Age

(Continued on page 38)

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No. 4

Pensions. Free freight rates for settlers wishing to start again in other parts of the Province are suggested by Acadia Provincial C. A., and appointment of weed inspectors who have practical knowledge of cultural practices, as well as other measures to control the weed menace, are urged in a resolution from Coronation Provincial C. A.

Acadia Federal C. A. suggests that, to follow up the U.F.A. Manifesto, U.F.A. speakers should be sent into urban centres to assist in crystallizing urban thought and to assist in organizing the larger centres as social units.

A royal commission into investments made in the Turner Valley oilfields is recommended by Serviceberry D. A., and Vermilion Provincial C. A. request Government action to protect life insurance policy holders in Alberta.

Taxation Policy

Several resolutions deal with taxes: Coronation Provincial C. A. favors giving opportunity to ratepayers to work out a percentage of current taxes; Wetaskiwin Provincial C. A. calls for substitution of a straight interest rate instead of penalties on arrears of taxes; Stettler Provincial C. A. asks for legislation compelling loan companies and mortgagees to pay their proportionate share of taxes until agriculture is in a better position.

GRAVE EMERGENCY IN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 15)

bringing around \$20 each, hogs \$3.20, hides less than nothing, special grade cream 10 cents per lb. in the summer and 17 cents in the low production season.

"Thanks to Mr. Bennett and his *sound money* on the one hand," continues Mr. Cameron, "and to the foresight of our competitors in Australia and Denmark, in depreciating their currencies, butter from these countries can be shipped into Canada profitably."

On the other side of the picture, a bank loan that four years ago could be paid by 1,000 bushels of wheat requires now about 3,800 to meet; farm machinery, elevator and freight charges are in the same relative category; repair parts, "thanks to Mr. Bennett," cost 17 per cent to 29 per cent more this year than when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel. "This must be part of the testing by fire that Mr. Bennett speaks of," adds Mr. Cameron. To replace the axle of a car, broken last summer, 60 bushels of 2 Northern wheat were required, plus \$2.50 in cash.

"What are we going to do to try to remedy the situation?" asks Mr. Cameron, who goes on to mention the more important factors in the situation—war debts, domestic and national debts, exchange, currency and credit, artificial trade barriers, lack of purchasing power by the masses, unemployment. Mr. Cameron does not subscribe to the gloomy view of "leaders who virtually throw up their hands, declaring that it is a world condition and therefore beyond their control." He feels that correction of the currency level would provide at least a partial solution.

Bennett and "Sound Money"

Referring to Premier Bennett's recent strictures upon "sound money," Mr. Cameron writes: "How does he explain the fact that Australia since then, with its 'unsound' money, sold bonds at 3.75 per cent, whilst Canada, with its presumably 'sound money' is selling its bonds at the present time at 4 per

cent and 4½ per cent? Sound money for the bankers and the bondholders, perhaps, but absolutely unsound for the great mass of Canadian people, the producers. This supposedly sound money is costing our farmers 19 cents on every bushel of wheat shipped to the British market.

"We have heard a great deal about the great benefits that would accrue to Canadian agriculture, in particular, through the Imperial Conference. With the British pound at \$3.62 (since Mr. Cameron's letter was written it has touched much lower levels—*Editor*) the Canadian farmer may as well forget about the Imperial Conference. It is rather significant that for import purposes the British pound is still \$4.86, plus a mass of other restrictions."

Mr. Cameron doubts whether much can be expected from present Governments in the way of correcting the evils of our present economic system, because of the "invisible" government of finance; ex-Premier Lang of New South Wales he regards as a notable exception. He is not very hopeful of any immediate action by the Federal Government which would raise the price levels of farm products.

The International Institute of Agriculture is given as authority for the statement that the world's carryover of wheat is sufficient for the world's requirements for the next year, without one bushel of the 1932 crop. "This to my mind indicates, as clear as noonday, controlled production, and that in 1933," continues Mr. Cameron. Control should be by legislation, in Mr. Cameron's opinion, but he is doubtful if legislation could be secured. Failing that, "there is only one thing left, immediate direct action by the farmers themselves."

A mass meeting is being held in the Elnora and Trochu district which will discuss a tentative plan for (1) controlled production for 1933 by legislation if possible; (2) exemption from any reduction of the first 75 acres on each farm unit; (3) reduction by 50 per cent of all acreage over and above 75 acres; (4) failing legislation, organization of com-

Acadia Provincial C. A. asks that the tax on gasoline for agricultural purposes be remitted at the time of purchase; Wetaskiwin Provincial C. A. opposes earmarking gasoline taxes for highway purposes only.

Crop Share Leases

Crop share leases are the subject of several resolutions. Acadia Provincial C. A. advocates reduction of the mortgage companies' share to one-fourth; Battle River Federal and Alexandra Provincial C. A.'s ask the Provincial Government to provide a model crop share lease form designed to give opportunity for assignment of a portion of the crop without changing the status of the mortgagor's ownership.

Hearty approval of the suggestion for a royal commission to investigate the position of agriculture in Western Canada, as outlined in a resolution passed by the last session of the Legislature, is expressed in a resolution from Macleod Provincial C. A.

Payment of car licenses on a quarterly basis is advocated by Alexandra Provincial and Battle River Federal C. A.; reduction in licenses is urged by Ponoka, Vermilion, Sedgewick, Acadia and Coronation Associations.

Other resolutions deal with a multitude of subjects, of concern to the farm people, in their capacities as farmers and as citizens.—A.M.T.

mittees in every township to see that the rule agreed upon is rigidly carried out; (5) the use of every legitimate means to induce other exporting countries to adopt similar measures. Argentina has already expressed willingness to discuss the problem.

Even with the price of wheat back to a paying basis, concludes Mr. Cameron, "I can still see the necessity for controlled production. With a paying price for wheat, and modern scientific methods of production, I can foresee within three years a doubling of the present world production, and there you are, back in the same vicious circle."

Mass Meeting, Mannville

"A moratorium, to remain in force until all farm products can be produced at a profit," is demanded in a resolution carried by a mass meeting of farmers held at Mannville on November 12th, states a letter signed by Edwin Barber and A. J. W. Scott. Another resolution asks that "Canadian currency should be immediately depreciated to the same extent as that of our competitors."

Huxley to Grainger

At a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Huxley to Grainger U.F.A. District Association on November 30th, attended by about 300 persons, the Rumsey resolution with reference to the institution of a farmers' strike was defeated, but resolutions were carried asking for scaling down of debts and a bonus on wheat as called for by the U.F.A. Executive. The declaration of a moratorium was also asked for.

A farmers' strike was urged by a mass meeting at Mundare.

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(See also page 35)

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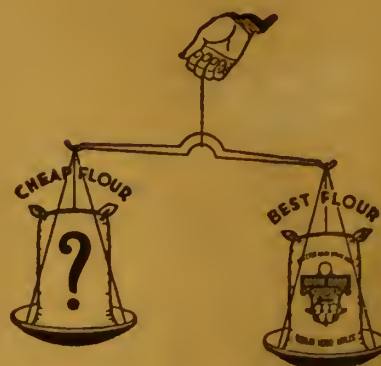
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"Mom says she learned her lesson then, so, when times got hard here on the Prairies last year, she figured it out and showed Dad that the difference in cost between CLEAN, PURE flour and CHEAP, poorly milled flour is only 1c PER DAY FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR. She says she wouldn't give up her Robin Hood even if it cost her 10 cents a day more than CHEAP flour."

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